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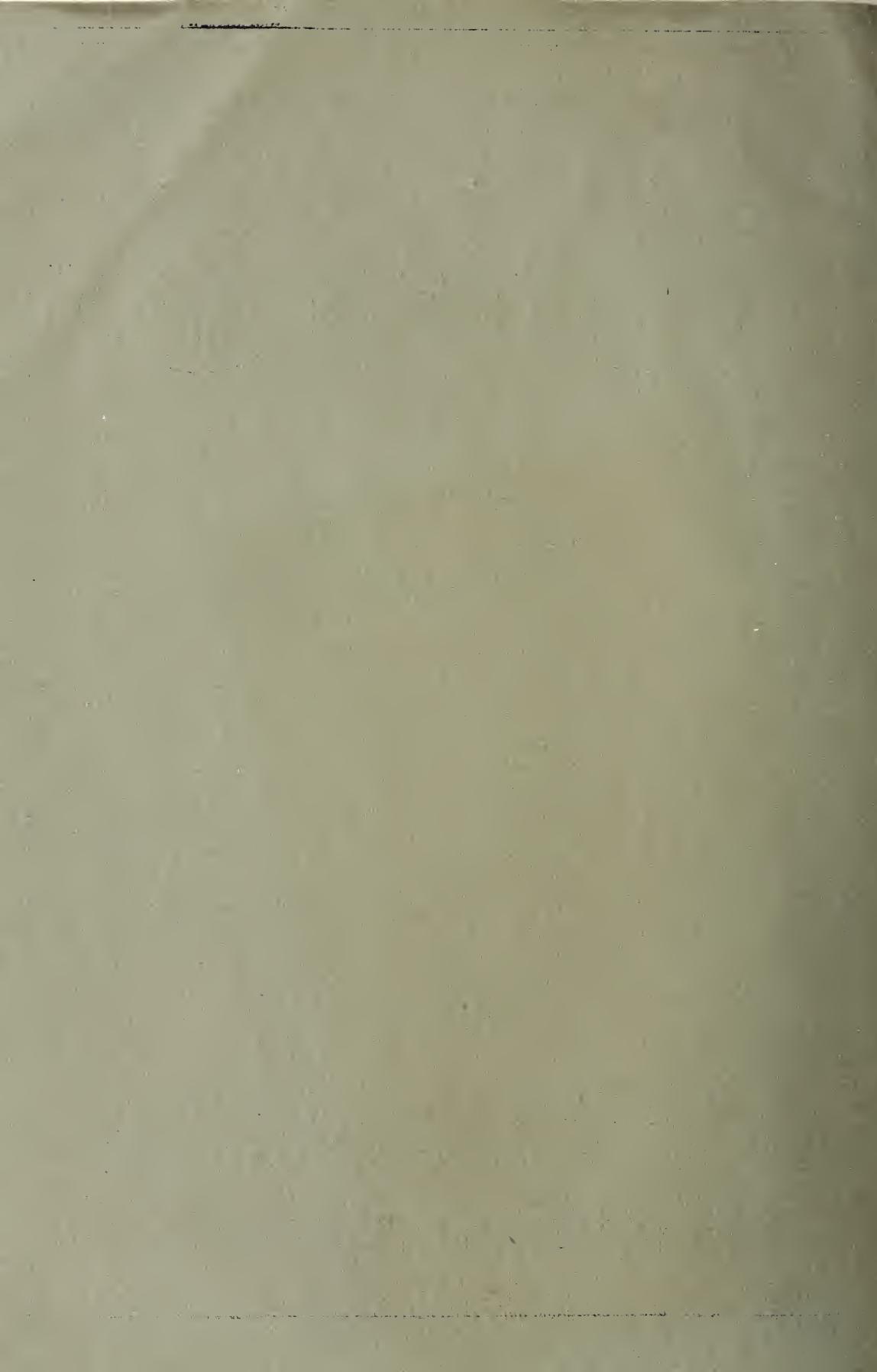
SEEDS

“QUALITY BRAND”



1916

O.P. JACKSON & COMPANY, INC.
305-307 SAN JACINTO STREET
“OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE”
HOUSTON, TEXAS.



TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS

It is certainly very gratifying to us to have had the loyal support of thousands of our customers and friends, and our business has grown beyond our expectations.

Our highest aim from the meager beginning of our business was to sell quality and service in seeds, and the success that we have achieved has convinced us that our seeds have met with success by everyone that has used and planted them.

It is true that we are higher in price than a great many others, but the difference in price of seeds is a very small item when the results of your hard labor is totalled up.

You spend money for fire insurance and this is to protect you from a total loss in case of a fire, and in buying and paying a little more money for our "Quality Brand" seeds is synonymous of buying fire insurance. They are protection against failures, and when "Quality Brand" seeds are planted under ordinary conditions, you can go to bed at night with an assurance that they will be successful, in germinating and be true to name.

The poorest economy in the world is buying cheap seeds, as seeds cheap in price are not cheap seeds, they are the highest seeds you can buy, when your labor, plowing and other incidents pertaining to raising a crop are taken into consideration.

GUARANTEE OF "QUALITY BRAND" SEEDS

We will refund to you the full price paid for any seeds purchased from us should they prove defective in germination or purity when properly planted and cultivated. We could not warrant the crop, because it is dependent on many conditions that are beyond our control. No honest seedsman can do more, and we are only able to make this guarantee, because we know that there are no better seeds to be had than "Quality Brand" seeds.

O. P. JACKSON & COMPANY, Inc.

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

305-307 SAN JACINTO ST.

HOUSTON, TEXAS



Field of Rutabaga

O. P. JACKSON & CO.



HOUSTON, TEXAS.

O. P. JACKSON & COMPANY, Inc.

THE LEADING SEED HOUSE OF THE SOUTHWEST

305-307 San Jacinto, Street

Opposite Court House

O. P. Jackson,
President

J. F. Schneider,
Mgr. Garden Seed Dept.

Wm. A. Reynaud,
Secy. and Treas.

L. M. Dickson,
Poultry Supply Dept.

HOW TO ORDER

WE RESPECTFULLY REQUEST CUSTOMERS TO FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS
AND TO FILL OUT ORDER SHEETS CAREFULLY

EARLY ORDERING ESSENTIAL

Order early to insure a supply at planting time, for occasionally certain stocks are limited. Early placed orders assist us in filling and making prompt deliveries before the busy season opens.

CARE IN ORDERING

Care should be taken in making up your order to avoid errors. Write plainly, one item on a line, always inserting price. Use our regular order sheet. Additional ones supplied if asked for. Do not fail to name county, street and number, and R. F. D. route. Be sure to sign your name. Always keep a copy of order. You will find it worth while. Name express and freight office, if different than postoffice.

REMITTANCE

Accompany order with Bank Draft, Express or Postoffice Money Order or currency if registered. U. S. postage stamps in small denominations are acceptable. Do not send currency in ordinary mail; it is unsafe to do so.

PRICES

All goods handled by us being of highest grade and priced, we believe, as low as is consistent with their superior quality, we sell for cash at the net prices named throughout our Catalogue. Our quotations are based upon values prevailing at the time this book was assembled. We expect to maintain them throughout the season, but it must be understood that those on Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets, Grass and Clover Seeds, Seed Grain and Field Seeds, Fertilizers and Insecticides are subject to fluctuations, depending upon market conditions and supplies, and are changeable without notice.

SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

We guarantee safe arrival of all goods mailed amounting to one dollar or more. When merchandise does not reach you within a reasonable length of time, please advise so we may take the matter up with postal authorities. Include copy of order with your letter of advice, naming date and amount of remittance. Lost orders refilled or money refunded. A square deal to everybody.

ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

While we are not infallible, our system of filling and handling orders is such that few errors occur. When they do, we are always ready and willing to rectify. All we ask is that you notify us at once.

NOT LISTED

If there is any variety of seed you want that is not listed in this annual, drop us a line and we will be glad to quote you direct. Don't hesitate to write us about anything that we could be of service to you in, and any information we have will be gladly given without any obligation on your part.

NON-WARRANTY

While we exercise the greatest care to have all Seeds pure and reliable, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied. If the purchaser does not accept the Seeds on these terms and conditions, they must be returned at once, and the money that has been paid will be refunded.

Complaints sometimes made that seeds are not good, may quite as often be attributed to other causes as to the quality of the seeds. There are hundreds of contingencies continually arising to prevent the best seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, in too wet or dry soil, insects of all descriptions destroying the plant as soon as it appears, wet weather, frosts, etc.

NAMES OF NEIGHBORS

Don't Fail to occasionally send us the names and addresses of your neighbors who appreciate the vital importance of planting High-Grade Seeds.

O.P. JACKSON & CO.



HOUSTON, TEXAS.

FREE A GOOD FARM PAPER FREE

We want every customer of ours to have a good farm paper—one published right here at home that deals with the problems of our Texas farmers, truck growers and all who raise a garden. It makes no difference how many papers you are now getting. If they are published in Kansas or Iowa or some other state they are naturally edited for the people of those states.

Texas is a big state, and crop conditions vary greatly within our borders. Some crops that are grown in large quantities in South Texas are grown meagerly in North Texas, while the same is true of some North Texas crops, such as wheat, of which very little is grown in the southern portion of the state. Farm papers to be beneficial to a large degree must therefore not take in too large a territory.

We have one the the largest and best Farm journals in the United States published right here in Houston. It was founded less than ten years ago by John W. Canada, the Editor, a man who we have known since the day he came to Texas from North Carolina to make his home in this state. Mr. Canada is undoubtedly one of the strongest Editorial writers in the South and his paper is edited with a special view to being helpful to the farmers of Texas, and more especially those of Central, West and South Texas. Owing to the similar conditions found in Louisiana several thousand farmers in that state have found this paper helpful to them.

The paper we want our customers to have is none other than **Southland Farmer**, of Houston and La Porte, Texas. Beginning ten years ago with a handful of admiring subscribers this journal now uses up more than two and a half tons of paper to get out a single issue, and is one of the greatest single forces in our state for the advancement of Diversified Farming. Regular departments are maintained for Dairy, Poultry, Orchard and the Household. There is a page for each member of the family, and knowing Editor Canada and his great work for Texas, as we do, we feel that we are fortunate indeed to be able to make the free offer noted below to Our Valued Customers. We make it possible for you to have this splendid farm journal in your home one to three years without any extra expense whatever to you. Just send us an order for Seeds and the paper will be included as a Special Premium as noted below.

Order Your Seeds and Get Southland Farmer Free

We have arranged to send **Southland Farmer** one year free as a premium for sending us your order for any list of Seeds amounting to as much as Three Dollars. On orders amounting to Five Dollars or more the paper will be sent Three Years Free.

When making out your **Seed Order**, if it amounts to Three Dollars, and you are not now taking **Southland Farmer**, just write on the Order Blank, or in your letter: "Send **Southland Farmer** to me according to your Free Offer in your 1916 Catalog." Address all orders and correspondence about premiums to

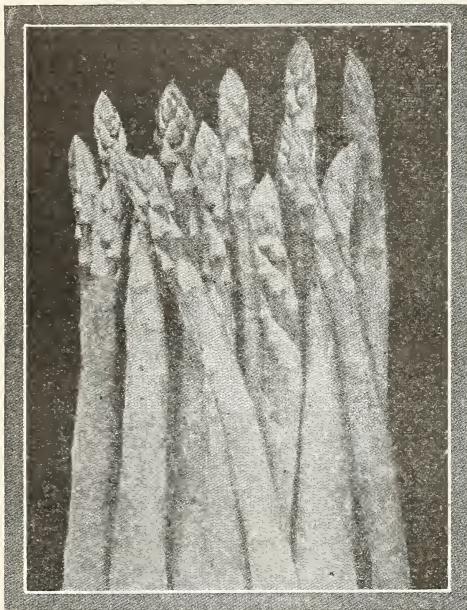
O. P. JACKSON & CO., Inc.
HOUSTON, TEXAS

ARTICHOKEs

Jerusalem Artichoke—The greatest of hog feeds. The Southern farmer who grows hogs and does not grow Artichoke is neglecting a most important hog-food crop. It is a most valuable food for hogs, fattening them quickly, and it is said by many hog raisers that a hog fed on artichokes has never been known to have cholera. They are fully adapted to Southern plantings, growing and increasing through the entire season. They are grown from tubers, the same as with Irish potatoes. It requires six bushels to plant an acre. On very rich land they have produced nearly 1,000 bushels per

acre. Turn the hogs into the field and they will harvest them. Cut the tubers to a single eye, planting in March and April in rows 3 feet apart, dropping seed every 2 feet in the row. Let grow until fall. Hogs will harvest them all through the winter. **Per bu. \$2.00, not prepaid.**

Large Green Globe—The plant is of medium height with rather deep green leaves. The buds or flower heads are green, nearly round or somewhat elongated. The scales are rather narrow and spiny, and are moderately fleshy at the base. **Prices, pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, postpaid.**



Palmetto Asparagus

ASPARAGUS

Culture—The seed before sowing should be well soaked in water. Sow in the early spring in drills 2 to 3 feet apart, scattering about 1 inch apart in the drills. Cover with 1 inch of soil, cultivate freely. One ounce will produce about 400 plants; 4 to 5 pounds to the acre. The following spring set out the roots to a permanent bed, in rows 2 to 5 feet apart, 18 inches apart in the rows. Cover with 2 inches of soil. Fight beetle with Slug Shot or Bug Death.

Palmetto—The most profitable asparagus on the market; one reason is that it seems to be disease proof, and where other varieties have been susceptible to the asparagus disease, Palmetto has continued to yield big paying crops. This variety at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station proved to be the best out of eight varieties planted. **Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.**

Conover's Colossal—This sort is one of the largest and most extensively used green varieties. Shoots bright green, sometimes tinged with purple at the top; very tender and of the best quality. **Prices, pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.**

BUSH BEANS

Wax or Yellow Pod

The crop of beans was almost a total failure this season, and the prices very high and the stocks are very limited and it will be best to order early.

Culture—Beans do best on light, warm soils. They do not require heavy manuring. For earliest crop they should be planted after all danger of freezing is past. For a succession they should be planted every two weeks. Plant two or three inches apart in rows two and one-half feet apart. Hoe often, but never when vines are wet.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—On account of the large size, handsome appearance and good quality of the pods this is one of the most popular wax bean varieties in use. When conditions and

surroundings are all favorable it is a most excellent cropper, but being of a tender habit and constitution it is easily susceptible to adverse influence, and is therefore an uncertain cropper. Upright in growth with pods 5 to 6 inches long, broad, flat and of beautiful light waxy color and of fine quality. Seed kidney shape, white, blotched and splashed with purplish brown about the eye. **Pt. 35c, qt. 60c, not prepaid.**

O. P. Jackson & Co.'s Improved Golden Wax—Early and very productive; vines erect, compact, bearing the pods well up from the ground; pods medium in length, four to five inches; nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow, very fleshy and wax-like. **Pt. 30c, qt. 60c, not prepaid.**



Wax or Yellow Podded Bush Beans—Cont'd.



O.P. Jackson & Co.'s Improved Golden Wax

Davis Kidney Wax—Plant is very vigorous and upright in growth, holding pods well up from the ground. This bean enjoys very large sale on account of its superior quality and handsome appearance. An excellent bean for market and private gardeners. Pods white waxy color, 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, flat, wide and straight. Seed white, kidney shaped. Pt. 30c, qt. 60c, not prepaid.

Refugee Wax—This has the same habit, length of vine, foliage and size and shape of pods as Extra Early Refugee, from which it was obtained, but the pod is a beautiful white wax color, curved, round, thick and nearly stringless when young. Wealthy foliage and not so liable to blight as some other sorts. Seed like Early Refugee but more glossy in appearance. Pt. 30c, qt. 60c, not prepaid.

Prolific German Black Wax—A well-known popular variety. The most striking feature of this variety is its habit of ripening a large proportion of the crop earlier than other varieties. This fact is of great value to market gardeners and all who depend on being first in the market. Dwarf bush growth and very prolific. This is one of the earliest. Pods 4 to 5 inches in length, usually curved, quite round; meaty, brittle and stringless; deep golden yellow, of excellent flavor. Pt. 30c, qt. 60c, not prepaid.

BUSH BEANS Green Podded

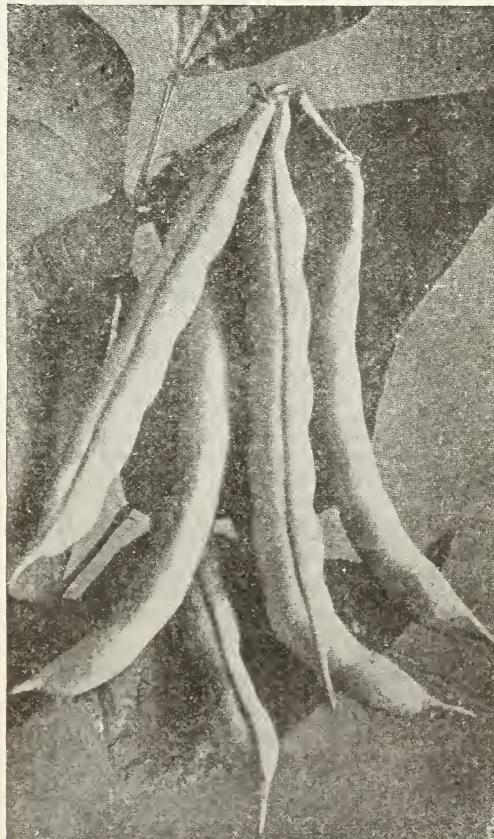
The green-podded beans are as a rule more productive, being less sensitive to unfavorable conditions of soil and climate, and of late years less susceptible to bean diseases.

Burpee's Stringless Green, Round Pod—(42 days)—This bean is very similar to the Red

Valentine, developing its crop about four days sooner. Vigorous and upright in habit. The pods are light green, long, not quite as round as Valentine and less curved, absolutely stringless, exceedingly early. This sort combines unusual hardiness, extreme earliness and wonderful productiveness with pods of handsome appearance. Pt. 30c, qt. 55c, pk. \$4.00, not prepaid.

Giant Stringless Green, Round Pod—(45 days)—One of the earliest and handsomest of the green-podded sorts; very productive; round pods, about six inches long, entirely stringless and a splendid shipper, while for the family garden it can not be equaled. About a week later than Red Valentine, and much more prolific. Pt. 30c, qt. 55c, not prepaid.

Extra Early Refugee—A variation from the old and well known Refugee or Thousand to One, more dwarf and compact in growth, and earlier, being fit to pick nearly as early as Six weeks. Pods round, light green, nearly straight, solid, tender, and of good quality, either for canning or pickling. Seed resembles that of Refugee Wax. Pt. 20c, qt. 35c, pk. \$2.50, not prepaid.



Burpee's Stringless Greenpod

Green Podded Bush beans—Continued

Long Yellow Six Weeks—Early, upright in growth, very heavy cropper, uniform in ripening. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, nearly straight, flat, and of good quality. Seed long, yellow. Pt. 20c, qt. 35c, not prepaid.

Longfellow—Vigorous in growth, 16 inches tall, bearing abundance of pods 5 to 6 inches long, round, slightly curved, stringless when young, of good quality. Seed small, long, color mostly a dark red relieved by blotches and markings of a lighter shade. Pt. 25c, qt. 45c, not prepaid.

Hopkin's Improved Valentine—Our own strain of Red Valentine perfected through many years of careful attention. Hardy, vigorous, upright in growth, holding pods well up from the ground. Early and remarkably uniform in height as well as ripening. One of the finest beans grown for market gardeners as a large proportion of crop can be secured at one picking. We find this to be fully as early as any strain of Red Valentines we have ever tested, and fully as uniform of habit and ripening, with an almost entire absence of flat pods. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, round, thick and meaty, tender and of fine flavor. Seed similar in appearance to Extra Early Red Valentine, but of a darker shade of red, inclined toward square ends. Pt. 25c. qt. 45c, pk. \$3.00, not prepaid.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

Culture—After settled warm weather, set poles 4 to 8 feet long in rows north and south, four feet apart, the poles being three feet apart in the row, and set leaning to the north at an angle of 35 degrees. Set in this way, the vines climb better, bear earlier, and the pods are straighter and more easily seen. Around each hill plant from 5 to 8 beans, 2 inches deep. When well started, thin to four plants.

Kentucky Wonder—It is enormously productive, pods hanging in great clusters from top to bottom of the pole. It is entirely stringless, cooks tender and melting, and always gives perfect satisfaction. The best green-podded string bean in cultivation. Pt. 20c, qt. 35c, pk. \$2.25, not prepaid.

White Creaseback—One of the best Pole Beans for the South. The pods average from five to six inches in length, perfectly round and very solid. It is the earliest Pole Bean grown, and we recommend it very highly. Pt. 20c, qt. 35c, pk. \$2.25, not prepaid.

BUSH LIMA BEANS

Fordhook Bush Lima—An improved Dwarf Lima, which we highly recommend. The plant is very vigorous and erect in growing, bearing well above the ground. The pods are produced in large clusters, medium green in color, and about four and one-half inches in length. Each pod contains four to five beans of an exceptionally fine quality. Price, pt. 25c, qt. 50c, pk. \$2.50, not prepaid.



Fordhook Bush Lima

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima—This is the earliest of the large Limas. The vines are vigorous and very productive. Pods are of medium green in color, about five inches in length, and usually contain about four beans, which are usually thick and of excellent quality. Price, pt. 25c, qt. 50c, pk. \$2.50, not postpaid.

Henderson Bush Lima—A good Bean for the Southern climate; very productive. The plants are about one and a half feet high, and are of a very healthy, sturdy, upright growth. Price, pt. 25c, qt. 45c, pk. \$2.50, not postpaid.

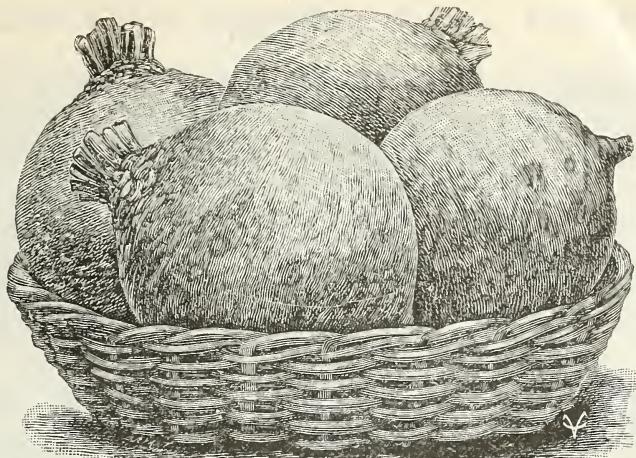
POLE LIMA BEANS

Large White Lima—A very popular variety for both home and market gardeners. Vines very tall, slender and vigorous. Prices, pt. 25c, qt. 50c, pk. \$2.50, not postpaid.

NOTICE—We do not pay the postage on Beans, and you should add 10 cents per quart, for postage, if you want them prepaid.

The greatest reputation that our garden seeds have attained has been from the greatest care annually taken in their selection, growth and cultivation; they will always be found, not only reliable, but of the very finest quality.

Meet "Good Garden Luck" half way. Why not? Most "bad luck" in gardening comes from planting doubtful seed from boxes in the stores. Meet garden luck half way by ordering your seeds from us. You won't be disappointed in them.



O. P. Jackson & Co.'s Early Eclipse

GARDEN BEETS—Selected Stock

Culture—The best results are obtained on a deep, rich, sandy loam. Sow as early as ground can be prepared, in drills 18 inches apart, and thin out to 3 inches in rows. Always sow in freshly prepared soil, which should be pressed firmly over the seed. One ounce will sow 50 feet of row 5 to 6 pounds to acre. For field culture the drills should be 2½ feet apart and covered three-fourths inch deep.

O. P. Jackson & Co.'s Early Eclipse—An early beet especially desirable for the home garden and used for bunching. The tops are small. The roots are bright deep red, smooth, round or slightly top shaped, with a small tap and small collar. The flesh is bright red, zoned with pinkish white, very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, Postpaid.

Crosby's Egyptian Beet—The great extra early money maker for market growers. A very superior Extra Early strain of Garden Beet which has been carefully selected for years by Mr. Crosby, a noted market gardener near Boston, one of the most critical markets in the country. Mr. Crosby's aim was to secure a perfect forcing Beet for outdoor planting. This Beet excels in handsome form, good size, small tops, very small tap-root, fine quality, and above all, quick, rapid growth. Takes on its Turnip shape very early, a decided advantage for forcing for real early market, and especially for a market where Beets are sold in bunches. Our stock is very carefully grown with special reference to market gardeners' needs, and we highly recommend it. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Crimson Globe—This Beet is remarkable for its smooth skin and fine shape. It is a second early variety, does not grow large and coarse, the matured Beets being medium in size and of good shape. The flesh and skin are both very dark and quality fine, being sweet and tender. The tops are small and dark in color. We are confident that this Beet will please all who plant it. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Dewing's Blood Turnip—This medium early table sort is tender, sweet and a good keeper. Tops medium sized; leaf stems and veins dark red; leaves green. Roots dark purplish-red, turnip shaped with medium sized tap. Flesh carmine with purplish tinge, zoned with lighter shade. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Detroit Dark Red—A choice variety of early turnip Beet, largely grown by both private and market gardeners, and extremely desirable on account of its early maturity, small top and handsome appearance. The tops make an upright growth, thus allowing of planting in close rows, a valuable feature where space in the garden is limited. The Beet is somewhat globe shape, skin blood-red and flesh rich red, zoned with a darker shade. The Beets are sweet when cooked, and it is a splendid variety for canning. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Early Blood Turnip—A fine selection, early and also good for summer and autumn use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Egyptian—The best variety for forcing and excellent for the first early crop, being very early, with small tops. Roots very dark red, moderately thick, a little rounded on top, flat on bottom and about two inches in diameter when matured. Flesh dark purplish red, zoned with a lighter shade. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet—The thick, fleshy leaf stalks are cooked and served like asparagus, and are very delicious. The young leaves are boiled like spinach, and are very popular as a vegetable. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

O.P. JACKSON & CO.



HOUSTON, TEXAS.

MANGEL WURZEL AND SUGAR BEET FOR STOCK FEEDING



Field of Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzels Grown from Our Seed

Every year sees an increase in the number of farmers in the South who plant, at least, a small crop of Mangel or Sugar Beets for stock feeding purposes. There are hardly any other crops that will give greater returns for the small amount of time and fertilizer spent on them than Mangel and Sugar Beets. They are all immense yielders under special care, and make an agreeable change of feed for any animal kept on dry forage throughout the winter. In dairy cattle the increased flow of milk and generally improved condition of the animals in the spring will show their great value. Have your land deeply plowed, then well harrowed until smooth. Seed should be sown from September to early spring. Make rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, planting seed at the rate of 5 to 6 pounds to the acre.

We are confident that if you will try at least one acre that you will be a booster for this new feed that can be raised so successfully in Texas.

To get good, large and uniform Beets, the plants should be thinned when in the fourth leaf to 6 inches apart in the row, and having these 2½ feet apart. Thorough and frequent cultivation is very essential when Beets are young. Discontinue this as the roots mature, which state is indicated by drying of the leaves.

LOOK—Ten pounds of Mangels or Sugar Beets mailed to you for \$4.00.

SUGAR BEETS

Klein Wanzleben—Roots are a little larger than Vilmorin's Improved and a little harder and easier grown. The tops are rather large and the leaves slightly waved. Yields from twelve to eighteen tons to the acre, and a good sort for experiment. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 50c, postpaid.

Vilmorin's Improved—This variety will do better on new land than any other. The tops are of medium size, with smooth, bright green leaves; the roots are of a medium size; flesh white; often yielding from ten to sixteen tons

to the acre. We recommend this variety for hog raisers. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 50c, postpaid.

Lane's Imperial Sugar—A very hardy and productive variety; a very heavy yielder. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 50c, postpaid.

MANGEL WURZEL

Mammoth Long Red—A large, long variety grown for stock feeding. The roots are light red, grow well out of the ground and are easily harvested. The flesh is white, tinged with rose. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 50c, postpaid.

Golden Tankard—Tops are very small; leaf stalks and veins tinged with yellow; roots large; flesh yellow, zoned with white. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 50c, postpaid.

Giant Half Sugar—This strain is very desirable for stock feeding, affording not only a larger crop, but a very easy Beet to harvest; very high in feed value. Roots light bronze green above the ground, grayish white below, with white flesh. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 50c, postpaid.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

The plants are very hardy and grow from two to three feet high, bearing a large mass of leaves at the top. The sides of the main stem are covered with three or four dozen small cabbage heads, which are broken off and cooked the same as cabbage.

Culture—Excessive stem growth should be avoided by planting in good, but not extra rich soil. Sow seed in March or April in the open ground and set in rows three feet apart, eighteen inches apart in the rows. Break leaves from stem to aid formation of heads. One ounce of seed yields 5,000 plants; 10,000 plants to acre.

Imp. Rosemary—Very hardy, giving compact round sprouts of good quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 50c, ½ lb. 90c, lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

CABBAGE



The Charleston or Large Wakefield

There is no vegetable that is planted more than the cabbage and in no crop does the character of seed count for more than cabbage.

It is very essential that the crop come to maturity early, that the heads be uniform in size and character, and they mature so that the whole crop can be harvested in two cuttings.

The small saving made by the planter by purchasing cheap or inferior seeds, is usually paid for a hundred times over in the lessened value of the crop. We have our seeds grown for us by one of the Oldest Experienced Growers on Long Island, and in offering you "Quality Brand" cabbage seed, you are getting the best.

Culture—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy, well manured and thoroughly cultivated. Cabbage is sown here almost every month in the year, but the seed for main crop should be sown from July to October. For an early summer crop, sow the seed in January and February. For a succession, the seeds can be sown until November, but in frame, so the young plants can be protected against cold weather, which we generally have between December and January. We have found that plants raised in August and September are the surest to head here.

FIRST EARLY SORTS

Early Jersey Wakefield—This most excellent variety is the earliest and surest heading of first early cabbages for the market and home garden. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. The plants are exceedingly hardy, not only in resisting cold but other unfavorable conditions. They are compact and erect or very slightly spreading, with few outer leaves, which are smooth, thick, nearly oval and deep green. The stem is short. The heads are of medium size, very solid, uniformly pointed and of excellent quality. Our stock, grown and selected with great care, is of first quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

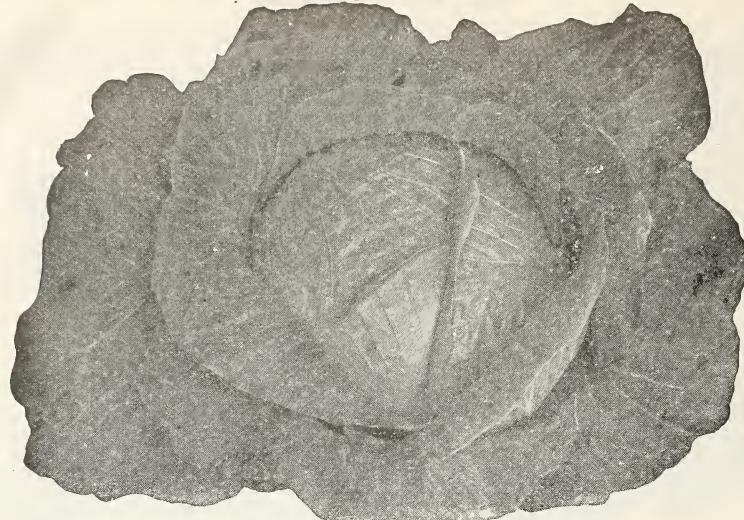
"QUALITY BRAND"—Remember, every packet, ounce or pound of Cabbage Seed sent out by us, is Long Island Grown, "QUALITY BRAND" Seed, the best Cabbage Seed that can be grown.

Charleston or Large Wakefield—A strain in which the plant is larger and a little later than Early Jersey Wakefield, the head being fully as solid but less pointed and considerably larger. The leaves are rather large, smooth and comparatively thick. Its exceeding hardiness, earliness and size of head have made it with market gardeners and shippers a popular sort to follow Jersey Wakefield. The plants are medium sized, very vigorous, slightly spreading. The heads are blunt-pointed but very broad at the base. Our stock can be depended upon to produce uniformly fine, marketable heads. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

O. P. Jackson & Co.'s Copenhagen Market—This is the earliest round-headed Cabbage yet introduced. The heads are exceptionally large for such an early variety; very solid and of excellent quality. Plant vigorous but compact, with short stems and very few outer leaves. Leaves medium light green, nearly round, comparatively thick and smooth. We highly recommend this sort for home and truck farmers. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.



Cabbage—Continued



Succession

SECOND EARLY AND INTERMEDIATE SORTS

O. P. Jackson & Co.'s All Season—A cabbage that is really early, yet is suited to all growing seasons, as under the most adverse conditions it is almost a sure header, even when planted very late it keeps well, and is of much better quality than the big-ribbed winter sorts. The heads are large and solid, the leaves small ribbed and the eating quality is not excelled in the cabbage line. The heads are larger and mature about as early as "Early Summer." At our trial grounds these characteristics have been decidedly noticeable when making comparisons with other varieties grown side by side. **Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.**

Henderson's Early Summer—An excellent second early, somewhat flattened cabbage, valuable for the home garden and takes well on the market. It is also well adapted for kraut. The plants are vigorous and strong growing but compact, with numerous but not large, rather spreading outer leaves which are somewhat frilled; stem rather short. The heads are of medium size, round, somewhat flattened and keep longer without bursting than most early sorts. **Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.**

All Head or Faultless—For general purposes is the best; the amateur who plants only one variety should select this. It matures large heads uniform and of handsome appearance and of quality equalled only by "All Seasons." Its few outer leaves permit close planting; this variety is most popular amongst kraut growers, because the largest possible tonnage per acre may be produced. Our seed is grown for us by the originator on Long Island. **Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.**

Succession—"Succession" is largely a market gardener's variety in many parts of the South, being used almost exclusively for shipping crops. It is of rather large size, well flattened on top. In maturity it is almost ten days later than Early Summer and Early Flat Dutch, but it is nearly double the size of those varieties. Is firm and solid, a very sure header, and stands shipment to the North, arriving in good condition and color. **Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.**

Stein's Early Flat Dutch—This is one of the earliest cabbages for its size. The demand for the seed has steadily increased since it was introduced. It is a sure header, very regular and well adapted for shipping. Is planted exclusive of all other kinds by some of the largest cabbage growers. **Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.**

Early Drumhead or Brunswick Short Stem—This very short stemmed flat cabbage is one of the very best and most extensively used second early or intermediate sorts. It is especially adapted for the home garden. The plants are of dwarf and compact but strong growth, with rather few outer leaves which are fairly smooth or slightly waved. The heads are large for size of plant, distinctly flat, solid and of excellent quality. This sort is also suitable for later use. **Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.90, postpaid.**

WINTER OR LATE SORTS

O. P. Jackson & Co.'s Texas Volga—True Stock. Words are inadequate in expressing this wonderful cabbage, this is one variety that has made good in Southwest Texas, and everyone that has grown same will bear out this statement. It originated in Russia, and was introduced in this section only a few years ago and found to be

O.P. JACKSON & CO.



HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Cabbage—Continued

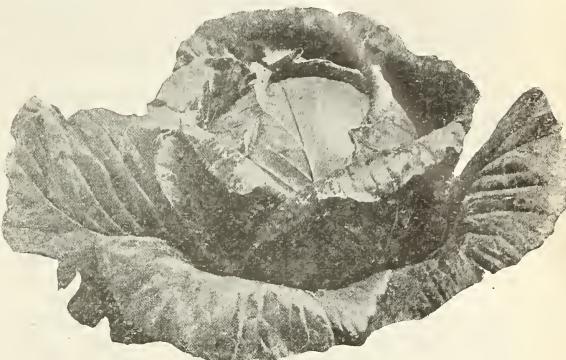
profitable and especially adapted to the climate and soil of Southwest Texas, where it now leads all others. It is a quick grower, maturing about the same time or possibly earlier than O. P. Jackson & Co.'s Surehead. It makes a deep, very heavy head, remarkably solid and white. It will outsell all other cabbages at sight. Grows close to the ground and produces heads that are exceptionally uniform in size, shape and maturity.

We want to call your special attention, if you are interested in quality, to this great strain, as its excellent quality, flavor, tenderness and crispness is unequaled. We offer only the Long Island Seed—bred up to the acme of perfection by growers who have devoted their lives to this one branch of agriculture—growing cabbage seed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.90, postpaid.

"Quality Brand" Sure Head—We have sold hundreds of pounds of this famous sort, ours being the genuine Sure Head, and today it is one of the popular varieties for late planting. Our special strain of Sure Head ("Quality Brand" Seed) never fails to make fine, large, solid heads with few outer leaves. This variety is the result of a cross between the Early Flat Dutch and a hardy Drumhead variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Wong Bok—The great Chinese Cabbage. We will have this great vegetable to offer you this fall, as fall is the only time suitable for planting. Be sure and write us about this.

Premium Late Drumhead—We recommend this sort for markets that require a very large and deep head. It is also much used as a main crop or late sort for the home garden. The plants are large, fairly compact but distinctly vigorous, with medium length stem and large outer leaves, which are upright in growth and moderately waved. The heads are uniformly large, very large when grown in good, rich soil,



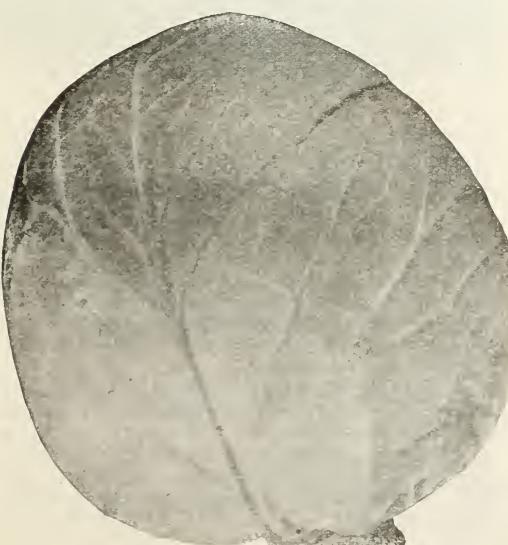
Selected Premium Late Flat Dutch

are flattened on top but very deep, compact and of excellent quality. The heads can be kept in good condition until late in spring. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.90, postpaid.

Danish Ballhead Cabbage—The best Cabbage for spring sales. For several years our strain of this Cabbage has been known to be unexcelled. Danish Ballhead commands a higher price in the market than any other variety. It is remarkable for the solidity of its heads and long-keeping qualities. The heads are of medium size, with a few outer leaves, admitting of close planting; exceedingly fine-grained, hardest of all, tender, crisp, solid, with no waste heart. Oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.10, postpaid

All Head—See description in second-early sorts.

Selected Premium Late Flat Dutch—For a late crop this is one of the most popular sorts, in growth it is very large, remarkably hardy, a sure header, uniform in size and shape. Few varieties approach this for superior quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.



Danish Ballhead

OUR BIG CABBAGE COLLECTION

of
Long Island Grown
"Quality Brand" Cabbage Seed

For 25c we will mail to you, postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of the Early Jersey Wakefield, All Head, Stein's Early Flat Dutch, All Seasons and Volga. The catalogue price of the above five sorts is 50c, but in order to get you to try them we will mail them postpaid to you for 25c. Don't wait until the last moment, order now and get the best cabbage seed money can buy.

CARROTS—French-Grown

Culture—Requires a sandy loam, well manured the previous year, and deeply spaded up. Should be sown in drills ten to twelve inches apart, so the plants can be worked after they are up. Gardeners here generally sow them broadcast, and often the roots are small from being crowded too much together. One ounce to 250 feet of drill; $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per acre.

For home use and early bunching—
Chantenay, Nantes and Ox Heart.

For general crop plant our Selected
Danvers.

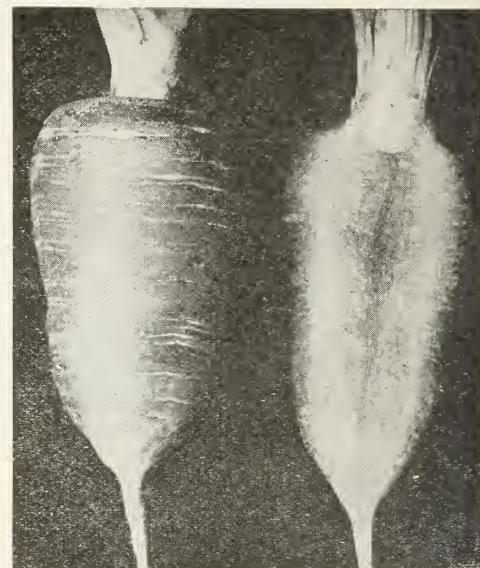
For Stock Carrot use Long Orange.

"Quality Brand" Selected Danvers—One of the best Carrots ever introduced, it is superior to all others for main crop, and is very popular with all market gardeners throughout Texas. It is adapted to all classes of soil and is a good producer. Roots are medium in length and taper uniformly to a blunt point. Our strain is the most uniform in size, shape and color of any type on the market and we highly recommend it to the most critical planters. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, postpaid.

Chantenay—Very productive, medium early and of an excellent quality. Roots thick, about six inches in length, deep orange-red in color. Flesh very crisp and tender. A fine sort for market gardeners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, postpaid.

Improved Long Orange—A well-known variety. The roots are of large size, and are smooth, fine grained and in all respects superior. It is a good keeper. Enormous crops can be grown under good culture, particularly in deep, light soil. Grown extensively for stock feeding. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, postpaid.

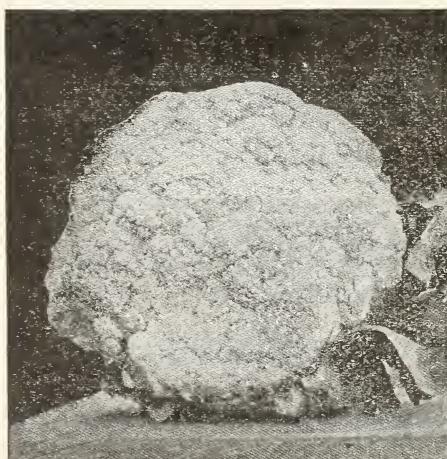
Nante's Half-Long Stump-Rooted—Tops are small; roots are smooth, bright orange, and the flesh is of orange color. The roots are usually about six inches long, and is very popular with truckers. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, postpaid.



"Quality Brand" Selected Danvers

Oxheart or Guerande—This is an entirely distinct variety and deserving of general cultivation. It grows three to four inches in diameter, is early, nearly oval in shape, and the quality is all that can be desired. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER



Early Snowball

Cauliflower, although one of the most delicious vegetables, is but little grown except by professional gardeners, because of the erroneous notion that it is so difficult to grow that only skilled gardeners can produce it. Any one will

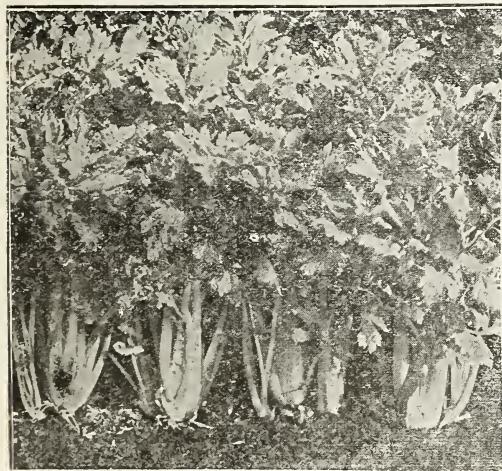
be reasonably sure of success with this most desirable vegetable if the cultural directions given below are carefully followed.

For spring and early summer crop, sow in March or early in April, in hotbed and transplant to cold-frame when sufficiently large to handle. As soon as danger of hard freezing is over, set in the open ground in rows two and a half feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row. The plants will endure a light frost. The soil for Cauliflower should be like that for cabbage, but it is better if made richer than is ordinarily used for that crop. Plenty of good manure must be well incorporated with the soil, and the latter be brought into the highest state of tilth. No application, however, can be more necessary or more useful than that of cultivator and hoe.

Early Snowball—The earliest maturing strain of true, short-leaved Cauliflower, admirably adapted for forcing or wintering over for an early crop. Also the best variety for late summer and early fall. The plants are compact, with few short outside leaves, and are well suited for close planting. The heads are medium to large in size, solid, compact, round, very white and curd-like, and develop earlier than any of the other sorts. Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.15, oz. \$2.00

CELERY—French-Grown

Culture—Sow in May and June for early transplanting, and during August and September for a late crop. Sow in shallow boxes indoors or in a finely prepared seed bed outdoors. See to it that the seeds are not covered too deep, and that the bed is kept moist, almost wet, until the seeds germinate, as plenty of moisture is essential to a satisfactory growth. When the plants are about two inches high, thin out and transplant so that they may stand three inches apart. When the plants are about six inches high, transplant into trenches about four inches deep, nine or ten inches wide, and about two feet apart, made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. Plants should be from six to eight inches apart. When planted out during the hot summer months, the trenches should be shaded. Celery requires plenty of moisture, and watering with soapsuds or liquid manure will benefit the plants a great deal. When tall enough, it should be banked up with earth from both sides to bleach it for the market.



Golden Self-Blanching

Golden Self-Blanching Celery—This is the most popular sort throughout the country and has been cultivated very extensively of late in the Southwest portion of Texas.

The demand for our superfine "Quality Brand" Self Blanching Seed has increased to enormous sales in the last three years. We use only the French Grown Seed, and if any other seedsmen offer you American Grown Seed don't have it as it will not do well in Texas. It is compact in growth and the stalks are large, solid and of a remarkable rich golden yellow in color. Very rich and tender and free from strings. Pkt. 10c, oz. 75c, lb. \$8.00, postpaid.

White Plume—A comparatively easy variety to grow, as it is fairly hardy, and being naturally white, is easy to blanch. The leaves are also white, tinted with green at tips. Forms a

medium-sized bunch and is fairly tall; early Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c, lb. \$2.75, postpaid.

YOUR SMALL ORDERS—WE WANT THEM

Thousands of seed planters think a 10 to 50 cent seed order is too small to send, and will go and buy some cheap inferior package seeds while we would be mighty glad to have your order no matter how small, and the results would be worth your while, in planting nothing but "QUALITY BRAND" SEEDS.

COLLARD "GREENS"

The Collard is a kind of Cabbage that sometimes forms a compact head and is a great favorite with most people after the vegetable has been subjected to a heavy frost.

Every one that raises truck, live stock, poultry etc., should have at least a patch of Collards, as Collards is one of the most valuable of the vegetable family.

The Collard leaves are excellent for all kinds of live stock and they furnish "green stuff" for the poultry in the cold months of the year.

The Collard will grow in soil that is sometimes too poor to grow cabbage and a great many people in the South prefer it to the cabbage.

In offering you our "Quality Brand" Collard Seed, we are offering you seed direct from one of the best Georgia Growers, the home of the Collards.

Georgia, Southern or Creole—This is the white or green stemmed variety, growing two to three feet high and forming a large loose open head or cluster of leaves with a rather long stem. A frost if not too severe will improve rather than injure this famous variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$5.00, postpaid.

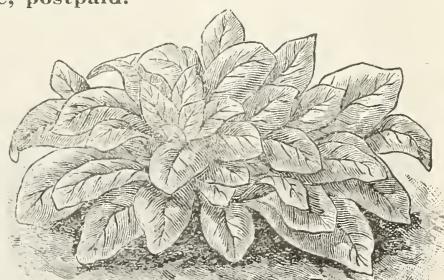
CRESS

Water Cress—Used for seasoning salads and meats. It only thrives when the roots are submerged in water. Pkt. 10c, oz. 240c, postpaid.

CORN SALAD

Culture—Plant as you would lettuce, except closer, as it is smaller. Very hardy and may be carried through the winter.

Large Leaved—The standard variety and matures in about five weeks. Oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, postpaid.



Corn Salad—Large Leaved



Golden Bantam

O. P. JACKSON & CO.'S SELECTED STRAINS OF SWEET CORN

So many of the market gardeners and truckers have an erroneous idea that Sweet Corn will not do well in Texas, and this is a mistaken idea and each year it is increasing in popularity, and the truckers are eliminating the field varieties in growing corn for "roasting ears."

Golden Bantam—A delicious early sweet corn of superlative merit. The planting of a small patch of Golden Bantam and the resulting joy and delight of eating it fresh from the garden, when sweet corn is always at its best, has made more enthusiastic and satisfied amateur horticulturalists than acres of successful gardens filled with other vegetables. A brief description for the uninitiated, if there still be such—Golden Bantam is an extra early yellow sort about a week later in season than Cory or the first earlies. The ears are borne two to a stalk and are about six inches in length with eight rows of kernels on a cob. The golden kernels are lightly covered with a glossy skin, seemingly ready to burst. The rich sweetness is to be remembered—try it. Stalks medium high and with heavy foliage. **Pt. 20c, qt. 35c, pk. \$1.75, not postpaid.**

Black Mexican—(75 days) One of the most sugary. The grains, when first perfected, are pure white and at their best for table use. A medium early variety, growing about 6 feet in height; ears 8 inches long, well filled with 8 rows of large, rather flat grains, which are a deep bluish purple, of very sweet flavor. **Prices, pt. 20c, qt. 35c, pk. \$1.75, not postpaid.**

Country Gentleman or Shoe Peg—One of the best of the late varieties. Has a long white cob, closely filled with long small "shoe peg" kernels. Is remarkably fine flavored and sweet, and is frequently used by canners. Many people consider Country Gentleman as about the best of the late corns, and certainly is of the very highest merit. The stalk is tall. Plant other sorts for early and this for late. **Pt. 20c, qt. 35c, pk. \$1.75, not postpaid.**

Stowell's Evergreen—The most popular and best main crop variety, and a good all-round table variety. Of good strong growth, about six feet high. Ears keep in condition for boiling for a remarkably long time. The quality is excellent. Stowell's Evergreen is a late sweet corn, taking a good time to mature. 12 rows to the ear; kernels long and meaty and of fine quality. **Pt. 25c, qt. 35c, pk. \$1.75, not postpaid.**

Adams Early—Grown extensively for the earliest table Corn. Not as sweet as some other varieties, but very popular with the truckers. **Pt. 15c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, not postpaid.**

White Pearl—This is really a field variety but is used very extensively as a "roasting ear" corn. **Qt. 15c, pk. 75c, not postpaid.**

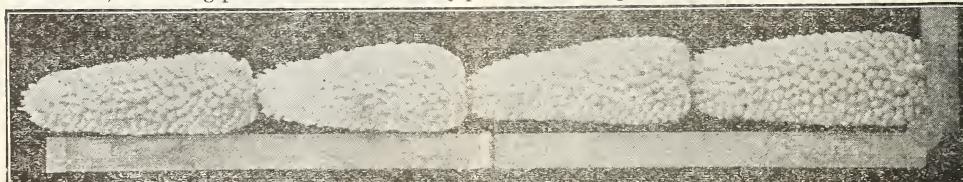
POPCORN

Now that the farmers are diversifying in Texas they should not overlook the popcorn crop, as this is one of the small crops where there is good money in it for the farmers. It will yield fully as much good fodder to the acre as the best field corn, it matures early and can be fed to pigs, calves and the young stock generally. Popcorn brings a very much higher price, either shelled or in the ear than the field corn and the beauty of it is there is always a ready market for same.

Boys and girls can grow an acre or more and dispose of it to their merchants and in this way quite a nice little sum can be realized.

Plant at the rate of 4 to 6 quarts to the acre in rows three feet apart, plant at the same time and cultivate the same as field corn.

White Rice—Adapted to Texas soils and Texas climate and used more than any other sort. Ears are short, with long pointed kernels. Very productive. **Qt. 20c, 100 lbs. \$6.00, not postpaid.**

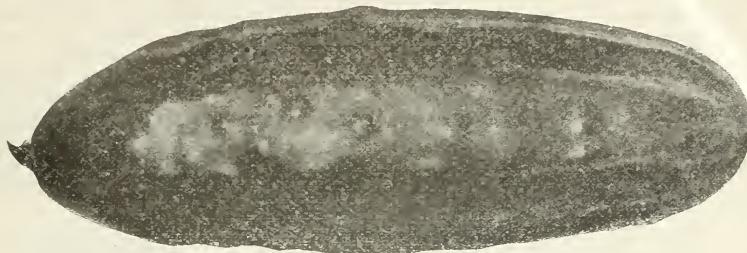


O. P. JACKSON & CO.



HOUSTON, TEXAS.

O. P. JACKSON & CO.'S CUCUMBER SEED



Early Fortune

We use only the Middle West Cucumber Seed, and this makes the seeds adapted to Texas climate, and our "Quality Brand" Cucumber Seeds are unsurpassed. This is one of the vegetables that can be grown to perfection by anyone that has a few square yards to spare.

Every family should have a cucumber patch, as the fruit is so much better in flavor when gathered fresh from the vines than the ones on the market which are more or less wilted.

In order to obtain the largest yield, the soil should be well enriched with rotted manure, but an abundance of good fruit can be raised on any rich garden soil. Plant the seed not over an inch deep in hills four to six feet apart each way, dropping fifteen to twenty seeds to the hill.

When plants are young insects often injure them and they should be watched closely and if the insects appear, dust the plants with **Bug Death**, (See page 31) It is the best insecticide we know for this purpose.

Arlington White Spine—A rich, dark-green variety, turning white when ripened. The fruit is about 7 inches long when in marketable condition and very straight and even in shape. Is early and good for forcing and out-of-door culture. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, postpaid.

Early Fortune—A very recent and new variety, that is much liked by the truckers and market gardeners in Southwest Texas. It is an excellent variety for spring shipments to Northern markets. A dark green in color, which holds for many days after picking.

The Early Fortune does not show up white color before maturing, as do most of the old strains of White Spine. Stays plump and fine looking for many days after reaching the Northern Markets. It has the right shape and the right color and we highly recommend this sort to truckers and market gardeners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, postpaid.

Klondike (60 days)—A medium early white spined Cucumber of handsome, very dark green color and of excellent quality for slicing. Fruits grow about 8 inches long, uniform in size and shape. Color, dark green, slightly striped at the ends. The dark green color is retained much longer and is effected less by the hot sun than any other. Its size, shape and splendid color make this sort very desirable for shipping. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, postpaid.

Evergreen White Spine or Extra Long—The fruit is long and of a beautiful green color, often reaching twelve inches. A fine variety for forcing; very hardy, dark green in color and remarkably prolific. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, postpaid.

Davis Perfect—The best variety for market gardeners. It resembles the hothouse Cucumber, even when grown outside. The long even green fruits are of fine form, with very few seeds, and the solid, white flesh is of superb quality for slicing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, postpaid.

Japanese Climbing Cucumber—The vines are extra strong and foliage more vigorous than other kinds. Being of a climbing habit, it can be grown on trellises, etc. Fruit is round, about 10 inches long, thick, of fine flavor. It is very prolific, from 40 to 50 cucumbers growing on a single plant. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, postpaid.

Boston Pickling—This is a very productive variety that is grown extensively for pickling. The vines are vigorous; the fruits are bright green, of medium size and very smooth. The flesh is crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, postpaid.

Improved Long Green—The fruit is very long, often twelve inches in length, slender and of uniform dark green color. The variety furnishes some fruit early, but the bulk of the crop late. An excellent sort for slicing, and the mature fruits are used for sweet pickles. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, postpaid.

SPECIAL CUCUMBER OFFER

One pound each of the Early Fortune and the Klondike, mailed to you for \$1.25, a saving of 35c. Order today.



DANDELION

Sow early in spring, in very warm, rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart; thin to five inches apart and cultivate well; they will be fit for cutting the next spring. When grown for the roots, sow in September and cultivate well during the fall and the following summer; the roots will be fit to dig in October.

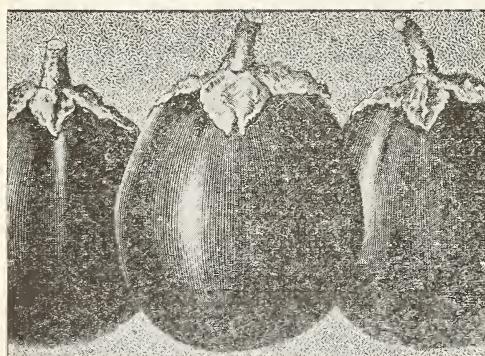
Improved Thick Leaved—Unsurpassed in the thickness of leaf and deep green color. It is much superior to the common uncultivated Dandelion. Pkt. 5c, oz. 45c, postpaid.

EGGPLANT

One ounce for 1,000 plants, requires about 4 ounces to plant an acre. Matures in about 120 days from sowing.

Seed germinates slowly and should be started in hotbed, for in this, as in all sub-tropical plants, it is important to secure a rapid and continuous growth from the first, the plants never recovering from a check received when young. When plants have two rough leaves, transplant three or four inches apart. When the ground is warm and all danger not only from frosts but from cold nights is past, harden off by gradual exposure to the sun and air and decreasing the supply of water, then carefully transplant to open ground, setting two and one-half feet apart. It is desirable to shade the young plants from very hot sun and to protect them from the potato bug which otherwise often destroys them. Some seasons Egg Plants will fail to set fruit or will not begin bearing until too late to mature, no matter how faithfully they may have been cared for. This is especially likely to happen if the summer is cool and rather moist. We know of no certain remedy for it, although it is a good practice to pinch off the ends of the branches after the plants begin to bloom, so that only two or three fruits will set.

O. P. Jackson & Co.'s Black Beauty—10 to 12 days earlier than the New York Improved; it is spineless and the fruit is very attractive in form, which is broad and thick.



O. P. Jackson & Co.'s "Black Beauty" Egg Plant

Beautiful luster and rich purple color gives handsomeness and attraction to this variety. We highly recommend this to the truckers and market gardeners. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50, postpaid.

New York Improved Spineless—This is the standard variety of Egg Plant, an extremely fine variety for both home and market gardeners. The fruit is large and beautiful purple in color, the flesh is white and of a delicious flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

ENDIVE

One of the best salads for fall and winter use. Endive is not only much used for salads and garnishing, but is also desirable for greens and for flavoring soups and stews. Plants may be grown at any season of the year, but are more generally used late in the fall. For early use, sow about April 15; for later supply, sow in June or July in drills fourteen to twenty inches apart, and when well started thin the plants to one foot apart. When nearly full grown, tie the outer leaves together over the center in order to blanch the heart of the plant. By covering fresh plants every few days a succession may be kept up.

"Quality Brand" Green Curled—This is the standard sort for fall and winter crop, very hardy, leaves beautifully curled and very tender. Our strain is of the long standing type, easily blanched and of an attractive appearance. This is certainly the variety for market gardeners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Broad Leaved Batavian—A variety having large, thick, broad leaves, slightly curled and light green in color. The inner leaves form a large heart, which blanches nearly white, and is crisp, tender and of a very fine flavor. Raised extensively by the local gardeners. Our strain is unexcelled. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

GARLIC

A bulbous rooted plant of the onion family with a strong, penetrating odor but much esteemed by some for flavoring soups, stews, etc. We frequently receive orders for garlic seed but we can supply bulbs only. Prepare ground the same as for onions, plant bulbs in drills eight inches apart and four inches apart in row, covering two inches deep. When the leaves turn yellow take up the bulbs, dry in shade and lay them up in a dry loft as you would onions. 45c per lb., postpaid.

GOURDS

Gourds are tender annuals of trailing or climbing habits. The seed should not be planted until the ground is warm. Plant in hills and cultivate as squash. Leave only three or four plants in a hill. Gourds are of easy culture.

Dipper—A well known and useful variety. Oz. 25c.



HERBS

Herbs are in constant demand in all households, and in every garden the herb plot should be on sufficient scale to insure an ample supply for drying. The proper time to gather herbs is just when they are mature. They must be dried in the shade, and should then be loosely placed in paper bags for use during winter.

Most of the herbs require a dry soil and sunny situation for the production of their fragrant qualities. As a rule, it is wise to sow the seed in drills one foot apart, where the plants are to stand. Thin early, and if necessary, transplant the thinnings.

Dill—The aromatic seeds are used in pickles, preserves, soups and sauces. Oz. 20c, postpaid.

Fennel, Sweet—The leaves are used for garnishing and in making of fish sauces. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, postpaid.

Marjoram, Sweet—One of the most useful herbs grown. The aromatic leaves are employed both green and in dried state for flavoring. Good for tonic and stomach. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, postpaid.

Lavender—Extensively grown for household use and in the manufacture of lavender water. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, postpaid.

Rosemary—Hardy evergreen shrub, grown almost universally. The foliage is made into Rosemary Tea for relieving headache, and is also distilled to obtain an essential oil. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, postpaid.

Anise—For garnishing, cordials and flavoring. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, postpaid.

Basil, Sweet—An annual largely employed, especially in French cooking, for flavoring purposes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, postpaid.

Caraway—The aromatic seed are used in confectionery, cakes and medicines. Oz. 20c.

Castor Oil Bean—This seed yields castor oil. Oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.

HORSERADISH

This plant, seldom producing seed, is propagated from sets cut from old roots, and in market garden culture nearly always planted as succession to a spring crop, which by time of removal leaves the Horse-Radish well established. The sets are planted in rows about two feet by eighteen inches, frequently among Spring Cabbage. Holes are made with a long planting-stick, into which are dropped the Horse-Radish sets to a depth that the crown will be three inches under the surface. It will only succeed in highly fertilized land, and each year should be planted afresh. In garden culture the sets are sometimes planted in the upper end of round drain tiles sunk into the ground and filled with earth, the radish root being thus directed straight downward. Yield about 150 bushels to the acre. Does best on damp soil. 30c doz., 50 for 65c, 100 for \$1.25, postpaid.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Some times called "German Greens" and is extensively grown in some sections of the South and should be grown more in Texas, one experiment with Kale always results in you growing a much larger crop next time you plant. Kale makes excellent "greens" and is also used very extensively in garnishing.

It can be either sown broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart so that it can be cultivated when young. Frost will improve rather than injure it and it should be sown any time in the spring and again in September and October, using $\frac{1}{4}$ pound to the acre in drills.

Siberian—A very vigorous growing variety of spreading habit, its green foliage having a distinctive bluish tinge or bloom. The leaves are very large and plain in the center but are cut and frilled at the edges, very hardy and a favorite for "greens." Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Tall Green Curled Scotch—The plant of this variety grows to three or four feet high, bearing long plume like, light green leaves which are deeply cut and curled at the edges. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Thousand Headed Kale—We are trying out in thirty sections this year some of this wonderful Kale for forage crops, and we feel quite sure that it will be successful and if so we will have the seed to offer you, and it will be an opportunity that you must not overlook.

KOHL RABI

The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb formed above ground. It is tender and excellent when used before fully grown, combining somewhat the flavors of cabbage and turnip. Seed should be sown in light, rich soil as early in spring as possible in rows one and one-half feet apart and when well established thin to six inches apart in the row. Plantings at intervals of ten days will give a succession until hot weather, when they fail to grow well.

Early White Vienna (Good for forcing)—Extremely early with distinctly small tops. Bulbs of medium size, very light green or nearly white, and of the best quality if used when not more than two inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

LEEK

This belongs to the onion family. Leaves flat; stems very large, cylindrical, bulbous.

Sow early in spring in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. Thin plants to six inches apart in row and draw the earth about them when cultivating.

If one desires very white and tender leeks transplant when about six inches high, setting four inches apart in trenches about two feet apart and graduate earth up like celery.

Large American Flag—This variety is very hardy and of extremely good quality and is the most popular variety and is cultivated very extensively. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.30, postpaid.

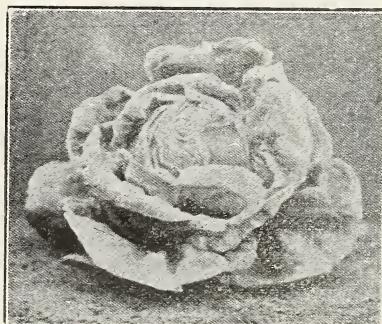
O. P. JACKSON & CO.'S HIGH-GRADE
LETTUCE SEED

Deacon

We pride ourselves on our High Grade Lettuce Seed, our stock is grown for us in California by one of the largest growers of Lettuce in the World. California lettuce seed is more adapted to climatic conditions in Texas than any of the foreign grown seed and we highly recommend our strain to the most critical market gardeners and planters.

Lettuce can be grown almost every month in the year in Texas, it requires a great deal of trouble to produce Lettuce in the hot months, as Lettuce seldom if ever heads well in the hot months.

We have found the following method of cultivation the best. Before sowing, soak the seeds for an hour in water, take them out and put in a piece of cloth or place in a cool spot under the cistern or if convenient in the ice box. Keep the cloth moist and in two or three days the seed will begin to sprout, then sow them in the evening and give a good watering to them. The seed should be sown broadcast and when large enough, planted in rows a foot apart and from eight to ten inches apart in rows.



Grand Rapids

Grand Rapids—This superb Lettuce is especially adapted to greenhouse culture in winter; also a good Lettuce to sow outside early in the spring for family use. Very beautiful in appearance. Of rapid, upright growth, and may therefore be planted quite close; and not liable to rot; retains its freshness a long time after being cut, hence much sought after by dealers and shippers. Quality the best. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 95c, postpaid.

Iceberg (Cabbage Head)—A large heading variety, crisp and brittle, with bright green leaves that are slightly tinged with brown on the top of head, and leaves are curled on the edges. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

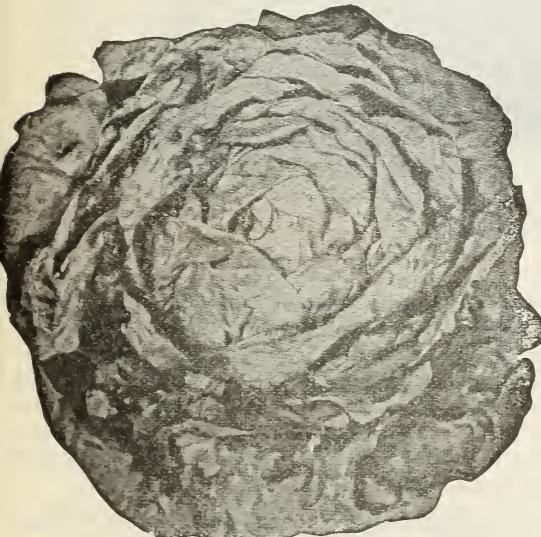


Lettuce—Continued

California Cream Butter (Cabbage Head)—One of the most popular varieties for autumn and winter; forms a large head, which is very buttery and of a rich golden-yellow inside. The leaves are thick and bright green, slightly tinged with brown on top of the head, and the leaves are slightly spotted. Very easily grown and a fine shipper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Salamander (Black Seeded, Cabbage Head)—One of the most popular varieties for standing the heat in Texas. Heads of medium size, light green, and forms a hard, buttery head of fine quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Early Curled Simpson—A loose bunching sort, forming no definite head. Very crisp and tender; light green in color, and is very hardy and easy to grow. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.



Big Boston

Big Boston (Cabbage head)—This is a standard market garden and shipping variety and is grown almost exclusively in many sections of Texas for shipping to the Northern Markets.

The perfection in this variety of our strain, you cannot buy elsewhere, the heads of this strain are so firm and solid that almost every head has to be cut open before the seed stalks can grow.

The heads are extra large, round and very firm, and very attractive in appearance. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$7.50, postpaid.

Prizehead—This lettuce is very deceiving, as so many people are under the impression it is a head lettuce, but it is not, it is one of the best loose-bunching varieties on the market.

The leaves are brown and very curly and of an excellent flavor, very prolific and the leaves are very brittle. We highly recommend this to home gardeners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$7.50, postpaid.

Black Seeded Simpson (Cabbage head)—The seed of this excellent variety are black and is one of the best loose-bunching varieties, forming no definite head, but has a large mass of brittle leaves light green in color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 95c, 10 lbs. \$7.25, postpaid.

Deacon (Cabbage head)—This variety is highly esteemed for its firm heads, which are remarkably firm and solid and on account of these fine traits it will stand a great deal of the hot weather we have in Texas before going to seed. Our strain in this variety is of the finest seed, the leaves are thick and very crisp, light green in color while the head or center is of creamy yellow. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$7.50, postpaid.

Paris White Cos, Romaine, or Celery—This variety grows strong and upright, producing long leaves which should be tied up and blanched before cutting, which makes them very crisp and tender. They are the most popular variety in France and England, where they are frequently served without dressing and simply eaten like celery with salt. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10, postpaid.

CASSABA MELON—The Money Crop

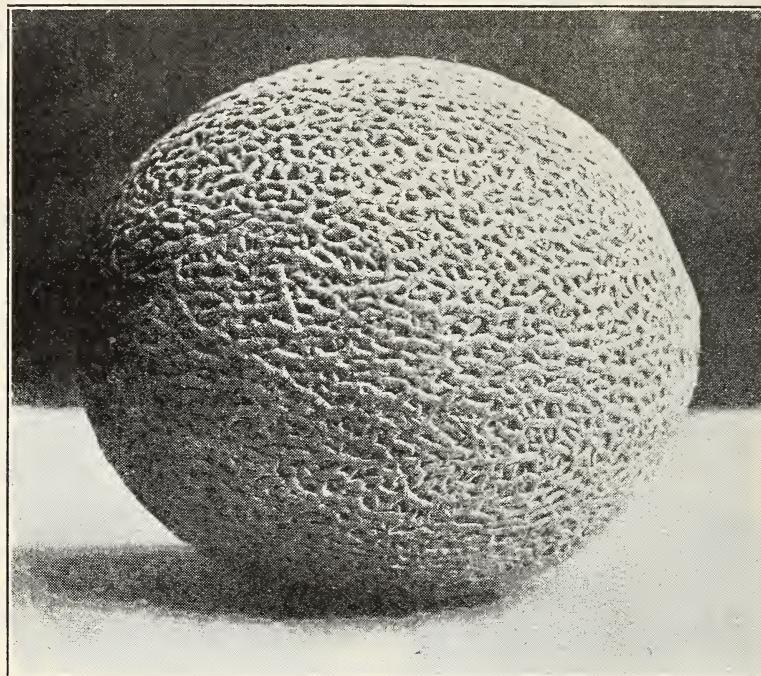
This is the latest melon grown and every Truck Grower and Market Gardener should have at least an acre of them planted. They do not come onto the market until after the other melons are off of the market, they are usually ready for market in September and October and they bring an extra good price. They will grow on most any kind of soil, and they are more hardy than the Muskmelon. The rind is thin and the flesh is light green and of an excellent flavor. In our "Quality Brand" strain of Cassaba we offer you something that cannot be excelled. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

O.P. JACKSON & CO.



HOUSTON, TEXAS.

MUSKMELONS OR CANTALOUPES



Improved Rockyford

Too much cannot be said of our excellent strains of "Quality Brand" Cantaloupe Seed, and in offering them to the planters we are giving you the finest seed that can be procured. Our seeds are grown for us at Rockyford, Colorado, the home of the Cantaloupe, by one of the largest growers of Cantaloupe seed in the country, the altitude and climatic conditions of that section make seed growing unsurpassed. Each and every one of the Cantaloupes that are cut for seeds come under the supervision of this grower and he is so careful that no melon is allowed to be cut that does not come up to the standard. It costs us more money to get this grade of seeds but it is money well spent by the cantaloupe grower that wants to be sure of high grade cantaloupes for his crop.

A warm sandy loam is the best for raising melons, plant early in the spring when the soil has become warm, in hills six feet apart each way, one ounce will plant 60 hills, 2 to 3 pounds to the acre. If insects appear use **Bug Death**, see description on page 29.

Improved Rockyford (Green Fleshed)—After many years of efforts on the part of our grower we are today in a position to offer you the greatest cantaloupe that has yet been produced.

Our strain of Rockyford is the height of perfection, and our grower does not have to worry about disposing of his crop of cantaloupes, as he has none for sale and market prices of the fruit does not worry him, as he grows them for no other purpose than to offer his seed for sale.

The strain that we offer you is not like the old Rockyford, it has no ribs, and is very closely

laced and interlaced over the entire surface, the length and thickness being ideal and 90 per cent being the standard size.

The meat is light green and very deep, its flavor is not excelled by any other sort.

Account of the closely interlacing of this wonderful strain makes it a good shipper. Take it from us and put in this wonderful money maker. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, 1 lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$7.50, postpaid.

Extra Early Hackensack—This fine variety matures in about 65 days and is about ten days earlier than the Hackensack. It is round, flattened at ends and well ribbed. The flesh



Muskmelons and Cantaloupes—Continued

is green and sweet as sugar. The vines are vigorous and bear abundantly. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, postpaid.

Hackensack—A large round melon, flattened at the ends; the skin is deeply netted; the flesh is a deep green and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, postpaid.

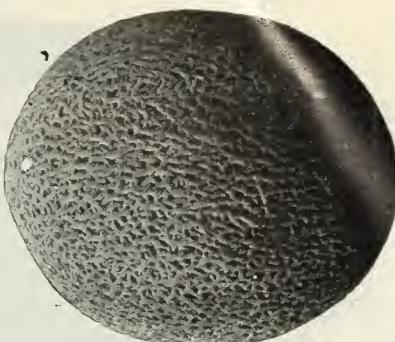
Green Nutmeg—A very popular variety. The fruit is of a medium size; skin a deep green; heavily ribbed and finely netted; very prolific. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Texas Cannon Ball (Green Flesh)—A medium sized, round, heavily netted melon. Flesh is green, solid and of an excellent flavor. Has a very small seed cavity; a fine shipper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, postpaid.

Eden Gem (Green Flesh)—This variety matures in about seventy days and is one of the best known strains of the Improved Rocky Ford or solid-netted type. An excellent shipper and is very popular with the truck farmers. In shape it is nearly round, with no ribs and heavily netted. The color of the flesh somewhat varies, from green to golden yellow, and of a fine flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, postpaid.

RED OR SALMON FLESHED

Banana—This variety resembles very much a banana in shape; it is long, reaching sometimes twenty inches, and is two to four inches in diameter. It has an odor like a bananas



Eden Gem

and commands a good price on the market; very popular with home gardeners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Burrell's Gem—A salmon-fleshed Rocky Ford. It is of exactly the same shape as the Rocky Ford, well netted and slightly ribbed. Flesh is a golden color and of a fine flavor. The meat is thick and can be eaten close to the rind. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, postpaid.

Emerald Gem—Very early and a continuous bearer. Fruit is small, rind smooth, very slightly netted; flesh is salmon in color, sweet and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, postpaid.

WATERMELONS

If you grow melons for the market and expect a profit, the very first and most essential item is the seed, and in offering you our "Quality Brand" Watermelon Seed, we are offering you something that is high in quality. Our seeds are grown for us in the South by one of the most reliable and conscientious growers that is growing melon seed for the seedsmen. Everyone knows that the South is the home of the melon, and consequently melons reach the zenith of perfection and development, our seeds cost us considerable more money than most seedsmen pay for their stock, on this item alone we pride ourselves and sell thousands of pounds of melon seed where others sell hundreds.

The middle West produces melon seed and they are offered at a great deal less in price than our Southern Grown Seed, but the growing season is very short and a large part of the melons never mature fully, so consequently seed are saved from all sizes and it does not take much to convince you that this is not the section you want your melon seed to come from.

Our grower takes seed from only the perfect melons in shape and size and the seeds are from melons of the average weight, the small ones and "culls" are fed to hogs.

"Quality Brand" melon seed is entirely from crops that are grown exclusively for seed and the crops are given the highest culture and not a single melon is sold or shipped by this grower.

The best method that we have found for raising melons that will be profitable to you is as follows; select a sandy loam soil, prepare the land by breaking flush, using your judgment as to the depth to plow. If porous sandy soil plow as shallow as you can and do the work well; if loam with clay sub-soil, plow deep and if the land is not unusually rough do not harrow, leaving it rough in order that vines will cling to same in case of wind storm. Where the land is level and can be cultivated two ways, check in rows 10 x 10 feet, merely making one way, but good deep furrows the other way that the fertilizer will be well covered.

For porous sandy soil use about 500 pounds of fertilizer per acre, using our special prepared commercial fertilizer. The best results obtained with the fertilizer is to apply same twice, applying about two-thirds of the amount before planting and the balance as the vines begin to run.

On land that will not permit cultivating two ways, we would suggest that you lay off the rows 12 feet apart, using a distributor and put the fertilizer all along, and plant the seed 8 feet apart in drills, and after the plants are strong, thin to one each in the hill, cultivate shallow and fast.

Keep the weeds and grass from appearing by constantly stirring the soil, and it is not well to turn the vines, not that it will greatly injure the plant, but sure to delay setting the fruit. Use three to four pounds of seed to the acre, six to eight seeds to each hill.

SEE LIST OF VARIETIES ON NEXT PAGE



Watermelons—Continued



Tom Watson—The Best Shipper

Tom Watson—This is the King of The Shippers, a long dark green melon growing to a good size and often weighing 50 pounds, and also a very prolific variety. Size ranges from 18 to 24 inches long by ten to twelve inches in diameter, flesh is crimson, quality fine.

This wonderful melon is gaining each year in popularity and our strain of this variety is the height of perfection, grown under the most critical system of cultivation and selection expressly for our trade.

A trial of our stock will convince you that the price that we ask is cheap, considering the superiority in quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, 10 lbs. \$6.50, postpaid

Alabama Sweets—The Queen of the Shippers, a very popular variety with the truckers and shippers in Texas for the markets of the North.

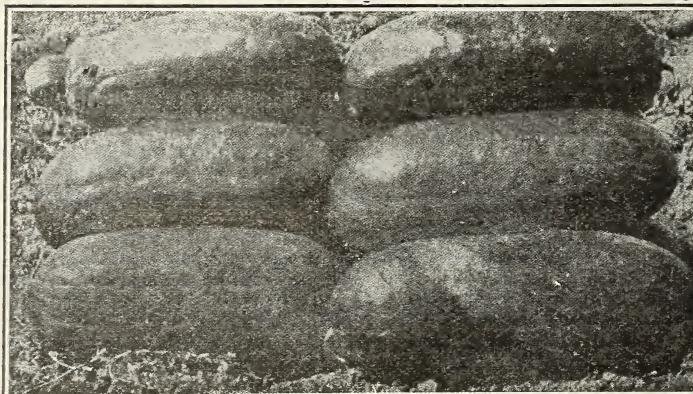
One of the best combination melons for both home and market use, the earliness of this variety is a drawing card, while the attractive appearance makes it a seller at sight.

The melons are large, oblong and have a firm, deep green slightly striped rind. The flesh is red and very sweet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, 10 lbs. \$6.50, postpaid.

Halbert Honey—A Texas Melon and particularly adapted for our State. It greatly resembles the Kleckley Sweets, but is of darker color and more even and regular in shape. Can not be shipped great distances, as the rind is very brittle, but it is unsurpassed for home markets and family use. It grows from 15 to 30 inches long, is dark green, slightly ridged and blunt at the blossom and stem ends. The meat is sweet as honey, melting and leaves no trace of pulp. Brings always higher prices than any other melon on the market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c 10 lbs. \$6.50, postpaid.

Kleckley Sweets—One of the best and sweetest flavored varieties in cultivation. On account of its thin rind it will not stand shipment to distant markets, but it is the best that can be grown for home use and nearby markets. The skin is dark green. It is of symmetrical oblong shape, well rounded on both ends. The flesh is scarlet, firm and solid, and of delightful sugary flavor. Fancy selected Southern-grown seeds. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, 10 lbs. \$6.50, postpaid.

Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon—This melon made Georgia famous as the finest melon-



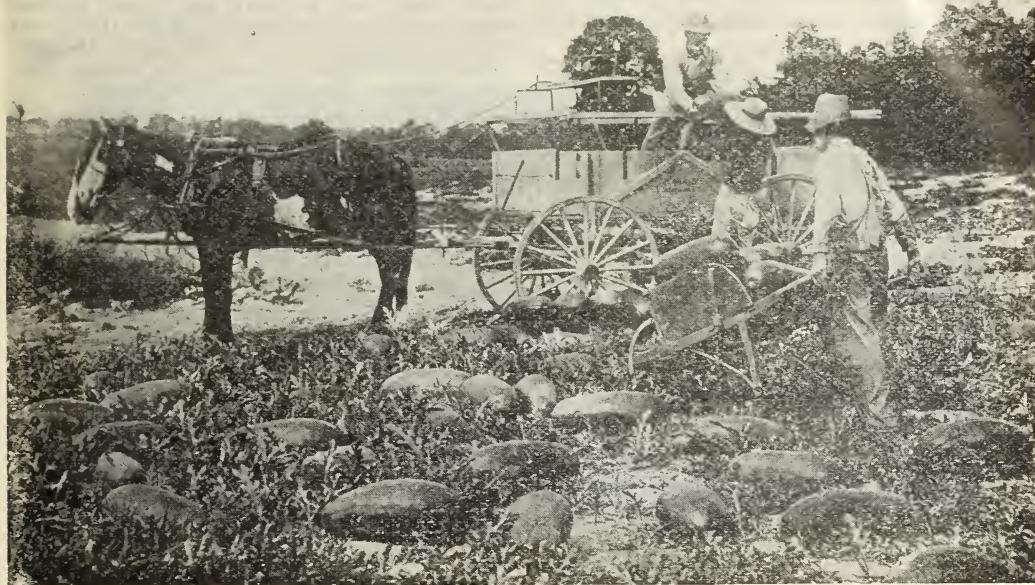
Kleckley Sweet

O.P. JACKSON & CO.



HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Watermelons—Continued



Field of Alabama Sweets—(See page 22)

growing State. In no place in the world are finer, sweeter melons grown than the Rattlesnake in certain Georgia localities, especially suited to it. No one has such pure seed of this famous variety as ourselves. It is simply perfection of the Rattlesnake strain. Every seed we offer is taken from melons weighing 30 pounds or more, and 60 and 75 pound Rattlesnake melons are nothing unusual in our seed crops. If you have been buying seed of the Georgia Rattlesnake, as commonly sold, you do not know how good a Rattlesnake melon can be. Melons grown from our seed of this are so fine that they cannot fail to give you satisfaction. We consider Georgia Rattlesnake the best second early melon there is. Plant, at least, a few of them this year. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, 10 lbs. \$6.50, postpaid.

Angel Kiss—This fine strain of melon originated in Texas and is one of the most popular melons with Texas raisers. The flesh is a deep crimson and of a fine flavor; the fruits are oblong, averaging thirty inches in length and

about forty pounds in weight. A very prolific grower; the rinds thin but very tough, and makes a good shipper. Mottled silver gray in color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, 10 lbs. \$6.50, postpaid.

Florida Favorite—A fair shipper. The rind is thin but very hard, and will stand shipping to nearby points. Very early and a very large oblong melon, and sweet as sugar. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, 10 lbs. \$6.50, postpaid.

OUR BIG FARM COLLECTION

For 75 cents we will send to you postpaid $\frac{1}{4}$ pound each of the Tom Watson, the Alabama Sweets, the Georgia Rattlesnake and Halbert Honey. Never before have you had such an offer. Order today.

Watermelon seed is one of our leading specialties. We sell many tons every season.

OUR BIG HOME FARM COLLECTION OF WATERMELONS

Seven packets for 25 cents, just think of it, never such an offer before.

We will send postpaid to you a packet of the following: Tom Watson, Alabama Sweets, Angel Kiss, Florida Favorite, Georgia Rattlesnake, Kleckley Sweets and Halbert Honey.

MUSTARD

This is one vegetable that everyone should have at least a "patch" of, as they are very easily grown and require very little attention.

No vegetable exceeds mustard, and for "greens" they are unsurpassed.

Sow in drills at the rate of one ounce to fifty feet of drills.

Southern Giant Curled—This is the leader of the Mustard Family, it is the most popular sort with truckers and market gardeners. A large variety forming a mass of beautiful green leaves which are ruffled and curly on the edges. Very hardy and vigorous. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, 10 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid.

Chinese Broad Leaf—Very hardy, smooth, broad leaved variety. Leaves are thin and deeply shaded with broad white mid-rib. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 55c, 10 lbs. \$3.90, postpaid.

Ostrich Plume—This variety has dark green leaves and is more curly on the edges than any other variety. If you like curled mustard, this is the variety to plant. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 55c, 10 lbs. \$3.90, postpaid.

OKRA

Okra is distinctively a Southern Vegetable, Georgia was the first state that grew Okra, and consequently the best seed come from that state today, and we have one grower in that state that does nothing but grow Okra seed and in offering you our "Quality Brand" Okra seed, we are offering you strains that have reached the height of perfection.

Okra is always in demand on the market and everyone should have at least a patch of same, as it is the one essential vegetable for soups.

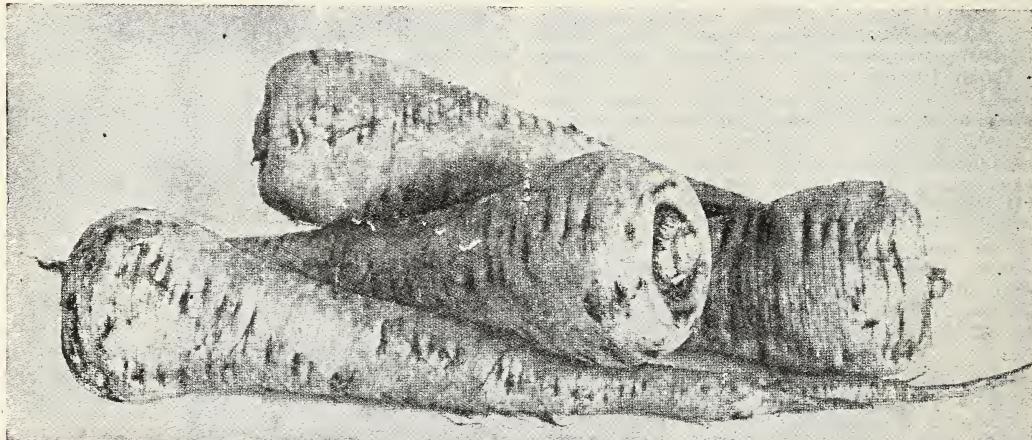
Sow the seed in the spring of the year after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart and thin out after the plants are well up.

White Velvet—An entirely distinct variety. The pods are long, round and smooth; the plant is of tall growth and a good bearer. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, 10 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid.

Dwarf Green—The plants are stocky, dwarf and very prolific; about ten days earlier than the tall varieties. Pods are round and smooth. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 55c, 10 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid.

Perkins Long Green Pod—Pods are long and slender; plants grow about three feet high. This is an early variety and very popular with the market gardeners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 55c, 10 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid.

PARSNIPS



Hollow Crown Parsnip

Parsnips are usually grown on deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow and moderately rich. Fresh manure is apt to make the roots coarse and ill-shaped. As the seed is sometimes slow and uneven in growth; it should be sown as early as possible in drills two and one-half feet apart; cover one-half inch deep and press the soil firmly over the seed. Give

frequent cultivation, and thin the plants to six inches apart in the row.

Hollow Crown or Guernsey—An excellent variety for the table. Roots are long, with smooth, white skin, uniform in shape and very tender. This variety is easily distinguished by the leaves growing from the depression on the top or crown of the root. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

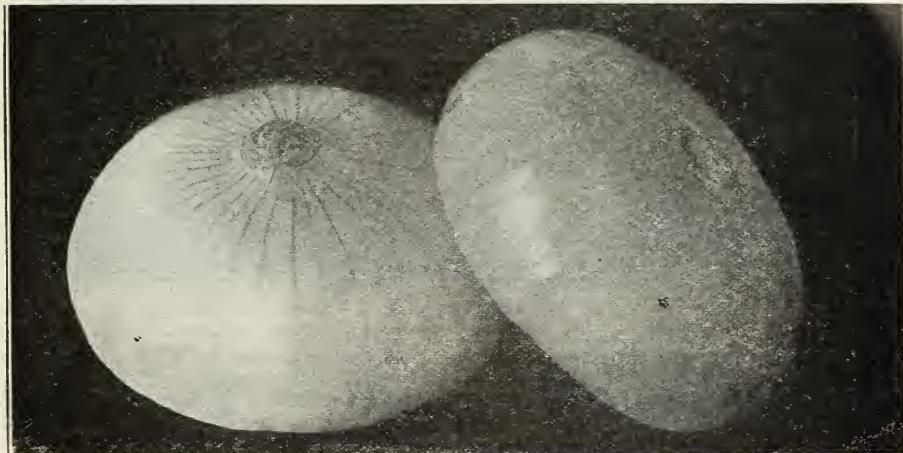
O.P. JACKSON & CO.



HOUSTON, TEXAS.

ONIONS! ONIONS! ONIONS! GROW EVERYWHERE IN TEXAS

The Greatest Crop to Increase Your Bank Account If You
Plant the Right Kind of Seed



Yellow Bermuda

Don't go and risk your time and money by planting inferior onion seed, you realize that it is very essential to plant fresh new seed in order to get a crop that will bring you money, and that is what you are in the planting game for, "money."

We sell hundreds of pounds of onion seed each year and our sales are increasing, why, because we pride ourselves on our wonderful strains of onions, and high germination test each seed carries.

It is the foregone conclusion that Texas is the Onion Raising State and most anywhere in South Texas or Southwest Texas will produce wonders in the onion line, so don't let another year go by without planting some of our wonderful onions.

Culture—The Onion is one of the most important vegetable planted in this section. Thousands of barrels are annually shipped from here to the West and North. If sown at the proper time, with ordinary cultivation, they will always produce a crop and meet with ready sale. The seed is not a sure crop every year and some years it sells very high. For transplanting, 3 pounds to the acre; when planted for sets, 30 pounds to the acre.

BERMUDA ONIONS

We import our Bermuda Onion Seed direct from Teneriffe, an island in the Canary Group.

Our grower is a native and has spent his life in growing Bermuda Onions and he thoroughly understands every fine point of successful Onion growing, and truckers and planters of Bermuda Onions should bear this in mind and buy our "Quality Brand" Teneriffe Grown Bermuda Onion Seed.

Yellow Bermuda—This famous variety is sometimes listed as White or Yellow, and in order that you will not be deceived we list same as Yellow, as it is not the pure white variety of the Bermuda Onions, the Crystal White Wax is the Pure Creamy White Variety.

This variety is one of the most popular sorts and is a light yellow or straw color, it ripens early and is considered the best yielder. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.90, postpaid.

Red Bermuda—Largely grown by truckers and market gardeners for bunching, it is identical in size and shape to the yellow Bermuda. It is an extra good shipper to Northern Markets. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.90, postpaid.

Crystal White Wax—This is without contradiction the best White Onion on the market, and in every commission house in the Northern Cities you will see the Crystal White Wax Onion from Texas.

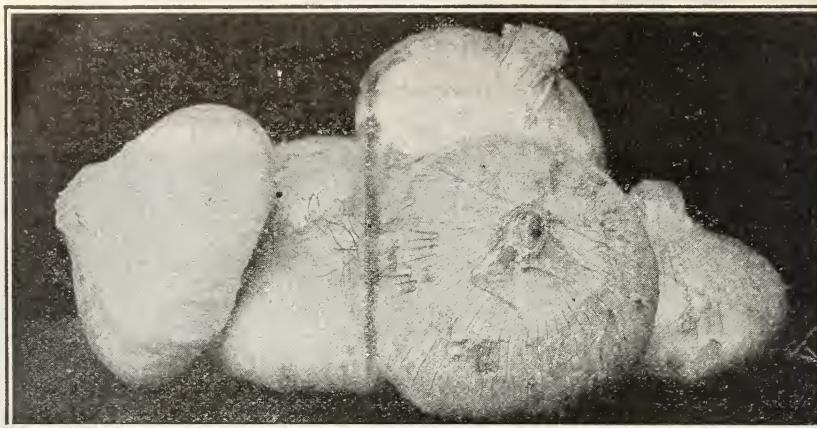
It is of pure white and sells at sight, should be planted in rich soil and if left exposed to the sun after they ripen they will turn to a greenish color. One of the best flavored Onions in existence. The price is always higher, as it is a poor seeder, but the difference in price will always pay you in the returns. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

O.P. JACKSON & CO.



HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Onions—Continued



White Portugal or Silver Skin

THE GENUINE LOUISIANA-GROWN CREOLES

SECOND BEST ONIONS IN OUR FAMILY

Red Creole—This famous Onion had its origin in the above state more than a century ago, and has been cultivated very successfully ever since. This variety is the most popular with the truckers, as it is very prolific and one of the best keepers grown. It should be planted not earlier than September 15th, as earlier than this date will cause it to throw out seed stalks which impairs the keeping qualities. Thrives best in loamy soil and can be planted for years in same ground and requires no rotation as other crops.

The Red Creole Onion Seed we offer is grown exclusively for us by one of the most experienced growers. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.75, postpaid.

Louisiana White Creole is similar in shape and hardness to the Red Creole Onion, but silvery white in color; the veins clear and distinct. Its mild, pleasant flavor and splendid keeping qualities make it a favorite White Onion for shipping. Pkt. 15c, oz. 40c, postpaid.

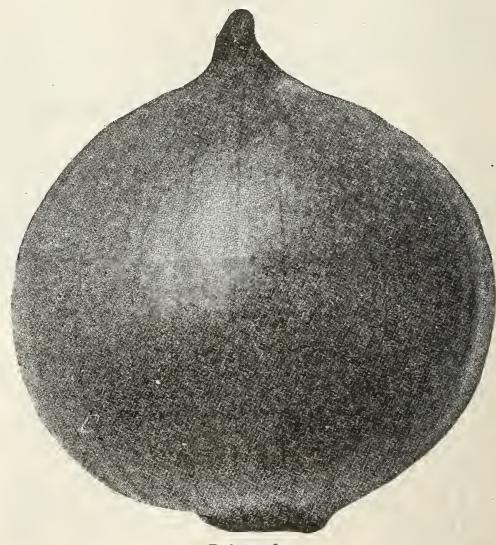
SOME MORE MONEY- MAKERS IN OUR ONION FAMILY

The El Paso White or Mexican—This is a pure white mild, flat Onion and resembles so much the Crystal White Wax in shape and looks that a very keen eye is necessary to detect the difference. A good shipper and well adapted to our Texas soils and climate. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

Australian Brown—This splendid extra early sort has gained a great deal of popularity in Texas, account of its fine keeping qualities. It is of an amber brown in color, flesh is white and very firm, mild in flavor. Seed sown in the fall will produce fine bulbs in the early spring. Price, pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

White Portugal or Silver Skin—One of the best known white onions, is flat on the bottom and thick toward the top. Is very hard and firm and is an extra good keeper. Price, pkt. 5, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.10, postpaid.

Giant Yellow Prizetaker—The finest of the Yellow Globe varieties; flesh is pure white, fine grained, of mild delicate flavor. The outside skin is rich yellowish brown. Will not keep as



Prizetaker



Onions—Continued

well as some other varieties that we recommend. Price, pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

South Port White Globe—A pure white globe-shaped variety. Forms handsome hard onions, with flax like pearl white flesh. Is used a great deal for green onions account of the clear white stem. Price, pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Large Red Wethersfield—We have sold many hundred pounds of this popular red onion, it really is the standard red flat onion. Color is deep red, flesh is white, moderately grained and very firm. An extra good yester and is fine for poor lands. Price, pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Selected Yellow Globe Danvers—This variety of seed is especially selected for us in order to give you an even ripening crop. The bulbs are all of a fairly large size, small at the neck, and perfectly and regularly formed. This is a very popular onion for the market and is a good shipper. It is almost ball-shaped, but slightly flattened at both ends; a heavy cropper and a good, firm variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

ONION SETS

WAY ONION SETS ARE PLANTED

Onion Sets produce bulbs in one-half the time that is required by raising from seed, the planter is enabled thereby to get the highest market price for his early onions, and raise a second crop the same year.

Onion Sets, when planted in January and February, here in the South, will most always produce fine large bulbs. They should be set

out in rows 5 or 6 inches apart, and about 8 or 10 inches in the rows.



Red Western Sets—Will produce a fairly good Onion, but are planted mostly for use in the South as Green Onions. They do very well in North Louisiana and Mississippi. Qt. 22c, postpaid.

Yellow Western Sets—Same as the red sets only different in color, which is of a pale yellow or brown. Qt. 22c, postpaid.

Extra Early White Pearl (65 days)—In many respects the most remarkable Onion under cultivation, being the earliest of all. Flavor very mild. The keeping qualities of the matured Onion are very good. Qt. 22c, postpaid.

Bermuda Sets—Such as the Crystal White Wax, Red Bermuda and the Yellow Bermuda Onion Sets are for fall planting and we can only supply during the fall months.

SHALLOTS

White Multipliers or Shallots, the Red Multipliers or Shallots, qt. 28c, postpaid. These are usually very scarce and hard to get, and we would appreciate it if you will take the matter up with us first.

PEPPER

“QUALITY BRAND” PEDIGREE PEPPER SEED

Culture—Pepper seed, like eggplant, does not germinate freely in a temperature of less than 65 degrees, hence same should either be started in hot beds or protected boxes or else planting deferred until the ground gets well warmed up in the spring. When plants have 6 to 8 leaves and danger of frost is past they can be set in the open ground in rows 3 feet apart, 14 to 16 inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to produce fruit draw the earth up around the stem as a partial support. In spring plantings, one ounce of pepper seed will usually make about 1,000 good strong plants if properly handled. Most gardeners prefer to plant seed at the rate of about $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per acre so as to make sure of a sufficient quantity of plants.

Bell or Bull-Nose—This well known variety is sometimes called Sweet Mountain. Plants are vigorous and about two feet high, compact and very productive, ripening its crop uniform and very early. The fruit is large, with thick, mild flesh of an excellent quality. The color is deep green when the fruit is young,

and bright crimson when ripe. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.75, postpaid.

Chinese Giant—This variety is double the size of Ruby King. This is the standard large Sweet Pepper. It is quite early to ripen and very productive for so large a variety. Productiveness may be increased by pinching the first or “King” blossoms which appear. They grow 4 or 5 inches broad at the top, and are of equal length. Quite uniform in size. The flesh is mild and unusually thick, and makes an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes. Color green, changing to a glossy scarlet when ripe. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

O. P. Jackson & Co.’s Ruby King—An improved American variety, very large and attractive. The plant is two and one-half feet high, vigorous, compact and very productive. The flesh is thick and mild. Very popular with truckers and market gardeners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.75, postpaid.



Pepper—Continued



Chinese Giant



Chinese Pepper Plant

PARSLEY

It is just as necessary to have Parsley in flavoring soups and etc., and for garnishing as it is to have flour, and it is the easiest thing in the world to raise, and all households should have at least a bed of same in the garden or even in the flower beds, for domestic use.

Culture—Can be sown either in spring or fall in rows 15 inches apart. Seed is slow to germinate, often taking 3 to 5 weeks. When plants have become strong, thin out to six inches apart. Keep the ground well stirred and free from weeds and grass. You should soak seed in

water at least 12 hours before planting. Plant one ounce of seed to 200 feet of row; three pounds per acre.

Double Curled—This is a beautiful curled and handsome variety; dark green, and excellent for garnishing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Plain—The leaves of this variety are flat, deeply cut, but not curled; very desirable for flavoring. A favorite sort account of its hardiness. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

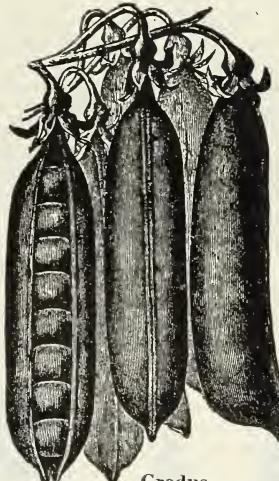
Garden or English Peas for Texas Planters

Culture—Sow in earliest spring and make successive plantings every ten days until June 1. In September sow early Peas for an autumn crop. Drill one to two inches deep in rows two and one-half to four feet apart. In the field use no sticks. In garden culture sow in double rows ten inches apart and use supports for the tall growing varieties. One pint to 100 feet of drill, one and one-half to two bushels per acre.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

O. P. Jackson & Co.'s Extra Early (30 inches)—A very early, even strain of white Peas, maturing well together; sometimes a single picking will secure the entire crop. The height is about three feet; bear three to seven straight pods of good size, about two and a half inches long, usually containing from five to seven Peas of a medium size. Seed are small, smooth, and of yellowish-white color. A variety that is very popular with truckers. Pt. 15c, qt. 30c, pk. \$2.00, not prepaid.

Alaska, or the Earliest of All (30 inches)—An extra early variety, very prolific, and one of the most popular varieties with market gardeners. The vines are of medium height, about two and a half to three feet, and a distinctive light color. Pods are of good size, about three inches in length. Pt. 15c, qt. 30c, pk. \$1.90, not prepaid.

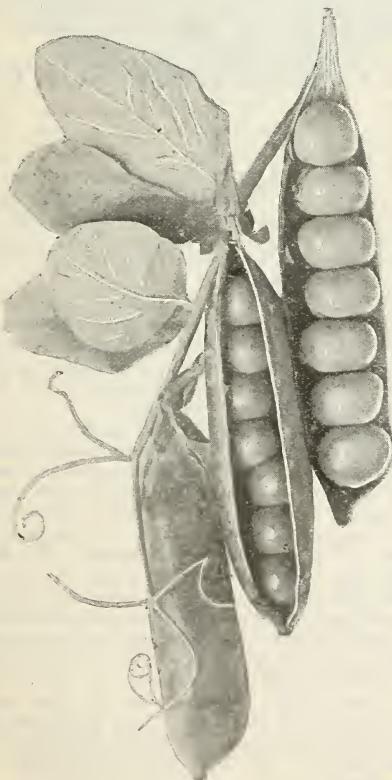


Gradus

First and Best (30 inches)—Early, productive and hardy, with a strong, vigorous vine, which is light in color and uniform in growth. Pods straight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, round, light green in color and blunt. Seed light cream color, round, slightly dented. Height of straw 30 inches. Pt. 15c, qt. 30c, pk. \$2.00, not prepaid.

Gradus (36 inches)—Here we have a large wrinkled pea with a pod nearly as large as Telephone, with large peas, tender, of good quality and flavor. Very quick to germinate, maturing with the earliest sorts, and with quick, warm, rich soil an favorable conditions a fairly good cropper, but very disappointing under adverse surroundings. Foliage large and luxuriant, pale green. Pods 4 inches long, straight, slightly rounded at the point. Seed large, wrinkled, cream color tinged with green. Height of straw 36 inches. Pt. 20c, qt. 40c, pk. \$2.25, not prepaid.

Sutton's Excelsior—This is probably the finest dwarf pea in cultivation, and especially for private and market gardeners. Since the introduction of Nott's Excelsior, which is one of the most popular of the dwarf wrinkled sorts, we know of no pea that is so great an advance in this class as Sutton's Excelsior. Similar in habit of growth to Nott's Excelsior, but bearing large broad pods filled with large peas, very tender and of most delicious flavor. Its great merit lies in the fact that it is a dwarf wrinkled pea in the front rank for earliness, with much larger and handsomer pods than any other variety in this class yet introduced. Pt. 20c, qt. 35c, pk. \$2.25, not prepaid.



O. P. Jackson & Co.'s Extra Early

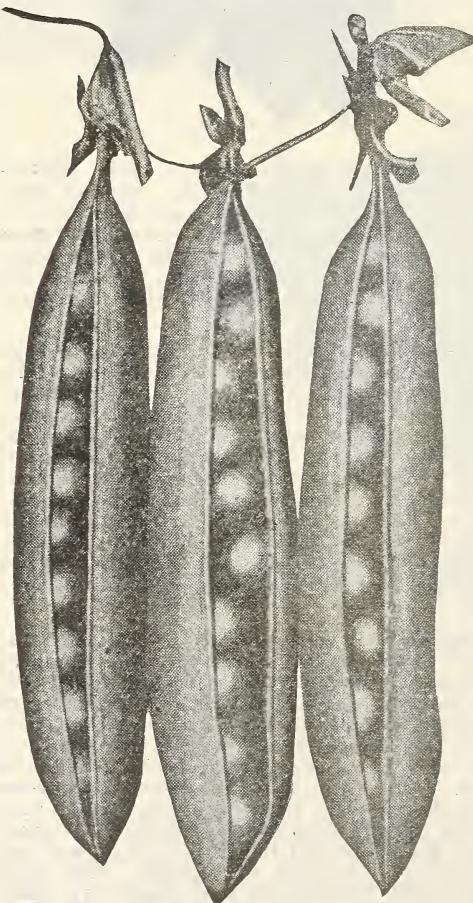


Peas—Continued

Little Marvel (15 inches)—Resembles Nott's Excelsior in vine and habit of growth, size, quantity and quality of pea. Pods heavily set well filled and often produced in pairs, about 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, straight, slightly broader than Nott's Excelsior, but not so large nor broad as Sutton's Excelsior. Seed green, wrinkled, medium size. Height of straw 15 inches. Pt. 15c, qt. 30c, pk. \$1.90.

American Wonder (12 inches)—Vigorous, productive, with dark luxuriant foliage, having the peculiarity of producing leaves on one side of the stalk. Responding generously to high culture, very desirable and popular for private and market gardeners. Pod 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, round, crowded to the end with peas. This crowding often makes the peas appear almost square. Seed green, wrinkled, medium size, often square at ends. Height of straw 12 inches. Pt. 20c, qt. 35c, pk. \$2.00, not prepaid.

Carter's Premium Gem (18 inches)—One of the most popular peas of this class in America. Hardy, prolific, and uniform in habit of growth and productiveness, bearing pods single on both sides of the stalk, beginning near the ground.



O. P. Jackson & Co.'s Improved Telephone



American Wonder

Peas of fine flavor and about a week later than American Wonder. Pods 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, nearly straight, round, well filled to the end. Seed green, wrinkled. Height of straw 18 inches. Pt. 20c, qt. 35c pk. \$2.00, not prepaid.

SECOND EARLY SORTS

O. P. Jackson & Co.'s Improved Telephone (42 inches)—One of the leading large podded sorts. A decided improvement over Carter's Telephone in that the pods are longer, larger and much darker green, with peas of richer flavor. Vines grow a little taller and less coarse than Carter's Telephone. It is remarkably free from the tendency to sport, which has made Carter's Telephone a difficult variety to maintain. Pods 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, broad, straight, pointed, well filled with large peas of delicious flavor. Pods dark green and retain their color long after picking. Seed large, green, wrinkled. Height of straw 42 inches. Pt. 20c, qt. 35c, pk. \$2.00, not prepaid.

Champion of England (48 inches)—Much prized by those who are fond of a large, tender and luscious pea. Hardy and vigorous in growth, foliage medium green. Pods 3 inches long, blunt, medium dark green in color, broad and nearly straight. Seed light green, very much wrinkled. Height of straw 48 inches. Pt. 20c, qt. 35c, pk. \$2.00, not prepaid.

Black Eye Marrowfat (48 inches)—Hardy, strong and vigorous, bearing broad, thick leathery pods, 3 inches long, near the top of the vines, containing four or five large peas of indifferent quality for the table and but little used for that purpose since the introduction of the more desirable wrinkled varieties. Seed large, round, white with a distinct black eye. Height of straw 48 inches. Pt. 15c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.75, not prepaid.

O. P. Jackson & Co.'s Maine Grown Seed Potatoes

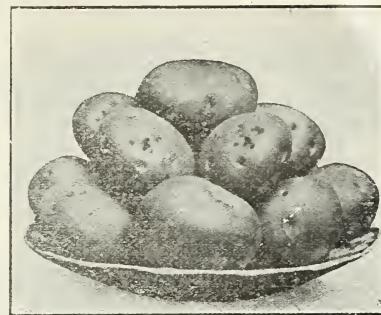
We have supplied the growers in this section with most of their seed potatoes for years and we have not had a single complaint; why? because we only use the Maine Grown Seed stock, which are the best for our climate. For spring planting plant from January to early in March and for fall planting August and September.

Maine Red Bliss Triumph—The most valuable potato for Texas, we sell more of this wonderful variety than all of the rest put together. It is an extra early and a sure producer, and the handsome appearance of it makes same a ready seller at top prices. It withstands the drouth and heat better than the other kinds, the vines being smaller than others.

Irish Cobbler—The shape of this variety is very similar to the Triumph, the color of the



Main Red Bliss Triumph



Early Rose

skin is creamy-white, slightly netted with a lighter color. A good shipper and a fair keeper.

Early Rose—This is the old standard and very popular with many truckers, potatoes are long in shape, light pink in color.

Green Mountains—This is an excellent late potato and does well on poor soils. Potatoes are large in size and very attractive in appearance, and flesh is white.

KILLING POTATO BUGS

The safest, surest remedy is "Bug Death." See page 31 for description and prices. Kills the bugs and helps the plants.

WRITE FOR POTATO PRICES

It is impossible to make prices on Potatoes to hold for the whole season, as prices change almost daily.

When ready to buy, drop us a card stating how many sacks you will need.

BUG INSURANCE

Bugs, Bugs, everywhere, eating up the results of your hard work of many months, and at last we have gotten something that is absolutely sure death to all kinds of bugs, and there is no reason why you should be troubled with them, when we have the exterminator.

You carry fire insurance, life insurance and why not carry Bug Insurance, you can never tell at what time the bugs are going to decide that you have a good crop for them to operate on.

Bug Death is not a guarantee against bug attacks, but it is a guarantee against serious results from bug attacks. Every market gardener, every trucker who grows vegetables has to guard against these bug attacks by various kinds of bugs, so why not insure your crop with a pound or two of this great Bug Death. The only safe insecticide that we know of and we have seen what this wonderful Bug Death will do and we highly recommend it to you as having the highest record of killing bugs of any other insecticide on todays market.

Bug Death kills the bug and at the same time does not injure the plant as so many of the arsenical poisons that are offered as bug killers. Bug Death is the only insecticide that is effective to bugs and at the same time will not injure the plant or any kind of animals when rightly used.

It is a sure death to leaf-eating bugs and will not burn the "plants," so order this wonderful exterminator today and not let the "bug" family live off of your hard work.

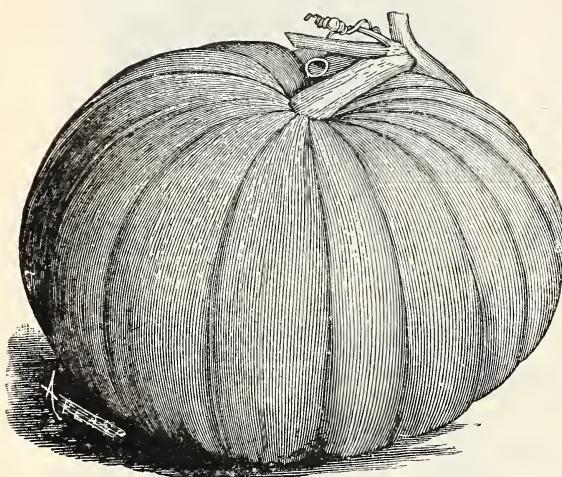
PREPAID PRICES ON BUG DEATH BY PARCEL POST

	Not Prepaid	1st and 2nd Zone	3rd Zone	4th Zone	5th Zone
1 Pound Package	\$0.25	\$0.30	\$0.31	\$0.32	\$0.33
3 Pound Package	.45	.52	.55	.60	.65
5 Pound Package	.75	.82	.89	.98	1.07
12½ Pound Package	1.25	1.42	1.55	1.80	2.05

PUMPKINS

Every farm and every trucker should have some of our "Quality Brand" Pumpkin seeds, they are the easiest thing in the world to raise, many varieties are good for pies and other sorts only good for feeding live stock. You can plant them in the corn and get good results. Don't let another year go by without planting at least a few hills if not an acre or two. If the bugs show up, use Bug Death, this is the best and surest way to eliminate them. 3 pounds are required to seed an acre.

Improved La Guna—Next year we will have something in this wonderful variety to offer you, that will be the height of perfection, as we are growing and trying out a new variety.



Kentucky Field Pumpkin

Improved Green Striped Cushaw—Great improvement on the old Yellow Cushaw. They are much finer in appearance, being a distinct mottled green striped with white. Flesh is a rich yellow color; solid, fine grained, and very thick. Sweet and most excellent for both pies and baking. Very hardy, bugs seldom bothering them. Can be grown among the corn and makes heavier yields than the old Yellow Cushaw, and is better for stock feeding. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, 10 lbs. \$7.50, postpaid.

Tennessee Sweet Potato—Pear-shaped and a little ribbed; color creamy white, sometimes striped with green; hardy, productive, and keeps till late spring. Looks like sweet potato when cooked, but has a delicious taste. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, postpaid.

Large Chees or Kentucky Field—This is one of the best for planting in the corn, large in size, and somewhat round, flattened fruit with creamy-buff skin. Some of them will average two feet in diameter; an excellent keeper. The flesh is thick and of an extra fine quality. Price, pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c, 10 lbs. \$3.35, postpaid.

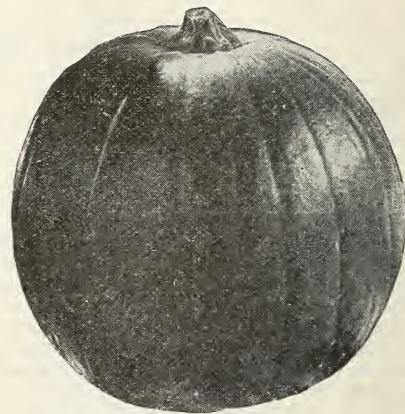
Small Sugar—The pumpkin from which the celebrated Yankee pumpkin pie is made. It is

small, but of best character. It has a deep orange skin, fine grained flesh; an excellent keeper. It is prolific and desirable. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, postpaid.

Japanese Pie—A high quality pumpkin of Japanese origin. The flesh is very thick, of a rich salmon color, fine grained, dry and sweet. Seed cavity small. Of medium size, early, very productive and a good keeper. Highly desirable as a pie or cooking pumpkin. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, postpaid.

Our Prize Winner Mammoth Tours—This is really the King of the Pumpkins, and some of them will weigh as high as 150 pounds. The skin is a light salmon-orange, very thick, bright yellow flesh, which is fine grained and excellent for pies. Only one plant should be allowed to grow in the hill and only the best fruit left on the vine. Price, pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

White Cushaw—A very popular crookneck variety, with hard, creamy-white shell. Fruit about two feet in length, with a long, solid, meaty neck; flesh is thick and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, postpaid.



Small Sugar

OUR BIG ACRE OFFER

For \$1.00 we will mail postpaid to you, 3 lbs. of the Kentucky Field Pumpkin Seed. This is enough for an acre, and never have you had such a bargain.

Diversify Your Crops, Plant Corn and Forage Grasses



RADISH

Radish seed is one of our leaders, why, because we supply the most critical gardeners in this section with their Radish seed and we have not had a single complaint, because we use the French grown stock and do not handle a pound of the American seed that can be purchased at much less in price. Our French Growers have been in the business for years and have made a life study of it and the seeds are raised from transplanted roots only, this statement alone should be enough to convince you that you should plant no other than "Quality Brand" Radish Seed.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White-Tipped—This famous sort is the money maker in the Radish family, very popular with all truckers and market gardeners. Medium in size, very uniform and round in shape, bright scarlet in color, with a distinct white tip, flesh is white and of the very finest quality. Price, pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Early Scarlet Turnip—An extremely fine variety and similar to the Scarlet Turnip W. T., with the exception of the tip. A round, red turnip-shaped radish, very small tops and very quick of growth. Roots are one inch long by one and one-eighth inches in diameter. Excellent sort for home use. Price, pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

O. P. Jackson & Co.'s French Breakfast—This is the winner in the Radish family, it is strictly a French radish and is very popular with market gardeners. Very mild in flavor, and very tender, oval shape, scarlet, and tips are white, the exquisiteness of this famous radish makes it a seller at sight. Price, pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, postpaid.

Long Scarlet Short Top—This is the old standard variety of long red radishes, and is very popular with all truckers and home gardeners. The tops are short and comparatively small, roots are smooth, slender, uniform in shape and of a bright red in color. They grow about a third out of the ground and are about six inches in length. Price, pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.



Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tip

Chartier—One of the very best for outdoor sowing in summer. Roots bright crimson in upper portion, shading to white at the tip. Can be eaten when quite small. Remains solid and crisp. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, postpaid.

OUR BIG TRUCKERS' BARGAIN ON FRENCH GROWN RADISH SEED

We will send postpaid to you, 10 lbs. of any of the following varieties of radish seed:

Early Scarlet Turnip,

French Breakfast,

for \$4.50, just think of it, this is a saving of about \$2.00. Don't delay, order today.

White Lady Finger—The best long white radish in existence, and is sometimes called Long White Vienna. Very similar to the Long Scarlet Short Top, except in color, and this variety is white. Very graceful in form and the flavor is sweet and very mild, with very brittle flesh. Price, pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, postpaid.

White Box—The very best turnip-shaped white variety, and one of the most popular white sorts raised. It is extra early, very tender and crisp. Price, pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, postpaid.

White Icicle—A very attractive pure white Radish; the earliest of the long summer white sorts and of the most excellent quality. Roots when matured about five inches in length and about five-eighths of an inch in diameter. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, postpaid.

China Rose—Has roots four to five inches in length and one and a half inches in diameter, with firm, clear white flesh. The skin is bright scarlet in the upper portion of the root, shading a lighter or rose tint in the lower portion. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, postpaid.

Long Black Spanish—One of the latest and hardiest of the long Radishes; especially adapted for winter use. Roots are rather long, thick, almost black, with white flesh of firm texture. The roots when matured are usually seven to nine inches in length by two to three inches in diameter at the thickest part. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, postpaid.

Round Black Spanish—A large, turnip-shaped radish. Skin and flesh same as the long variety. Quality about the same. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, postpaid.



RHUBARB ROOTS

A rich, sandy soil, wet, but well drained, is the best for Rhubarb; while they are frequently propagated from seed, only a very small percentage come up and are true, and the roots are better adapted in this section.

Strawberry—An extra fine variety that is well adapted to Texas and our climates; stems are large size, and the color is light crimson. Price, 3 for 35c, 12 for \$1.25, postpaid.

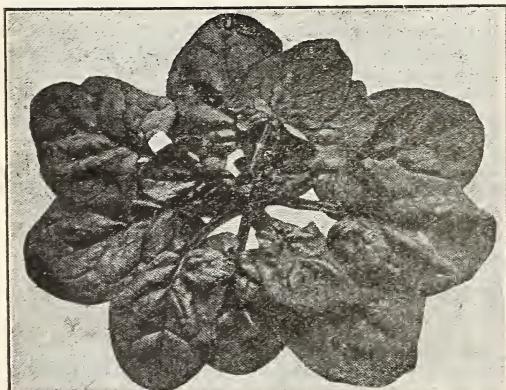
SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT

Culture—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills 12 inches apart, 1 inch deep, and thin out to 6 inches to the row. Keep them free from weeds. Cultivate the same as carrots and parsnips. Sow 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. One ounce to 50 feet of drill.

Sandwich Mammoth White Salsify—Superior in quality, pure white in color, very meaty and of a fine flavor, our "Quality Brand" stocks are the best, they grow large and are very shapely. Price, pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

SPINACH

Undoubtedly the finest greens that can be grown. There is a big market for gardeners who supply their customers with spinach. Texas is the field in which to raise large quantities for Northern shipments on account of rich soil and mild winters. It is an abundant yielder. For summer use, sow early in the spring in deep rich soil; sow in drills about one foot apart, cover one inch deep. For a continued supply of "greens," resow every two or three weeks throughout the season, and for real early spring use sow the winter varieties about the first of September and protect by covering with straw. Soak seed in hot water before planting. One ounce of seed will plant 100 feet of drill; 10 pounds in drills will plant an acre.



Bloomsdale Savoy Spinach

Bloomsdale or Savoy—Highly popular with market gardeners. Bloomsdale is considered the best sort for the South. The leaves are wrinkled in the same manner as the Savoy Cabbage. A crop of this variety weighs much heavier than any other variety. It grows very quickly. Fine for fall sowing. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 35c, postpaid.

SQUASH

In our Squash seed we offer you seed that is of the finest strains and are grown for us by one of the best growers in the home of the Squash.

Culture—About the same as melons. Make the ground very rich; a good sandy loam is the best. Squash are very tender and the seed should not be planted until the weather is warm and settled. Allow four by four feet for the hills for Bush Squash, and eight by eight feet or more for the running varieties; four plants to the hill and three to four pounds of seed to the acre. Use Bug Death to kill insects on same.

Early White Bush Scallop—A very early variety, with flat, creamy white, scalloped squashes, 4 to 6 inches in diameter. The vine is bush in habit and rather dwarf. This variety is the common "patty pan" squash. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 35c, postpaid.

Mammoth White Bush—A marked improvement over the Early White Bush, being nearly double the size and more regular in shape. Early, uniform and prolific; has beautiful clear white skin and flesh grows 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Fine for family gardens and nearby markets, and when picked when young can be used for shipment. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 35c, postpaid.

Yellow Summer Crookneck—One of the best of Summer Squashes. It is dwarf, bushy and very productive. The flesh is of a deep golden yellow and is dry and of delicious flavor. A favorite with market gardeners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 35c, postpaid.

Improved Hubbard—One of the best of the winter squashes. Vines vigorous and very productive. Fruit large, heavy, moderately warted, with very hard shell. Skin uniformly dark bronze green. Flesh bright orange-yellow, fine grained, thick, dry and richly flavored. Can be kept in good condition until spring. It is esteemed by many to be as good baked as the sweet potato. Our stock is carefully selected in regard to quality of the flesh and color of the shell and is much superior to that sold as Chicago Warted or Warty Hubbard. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, postpaid.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

We have all kinds of Strawberry plants, the early and late varieties; just drop us a card for prices.

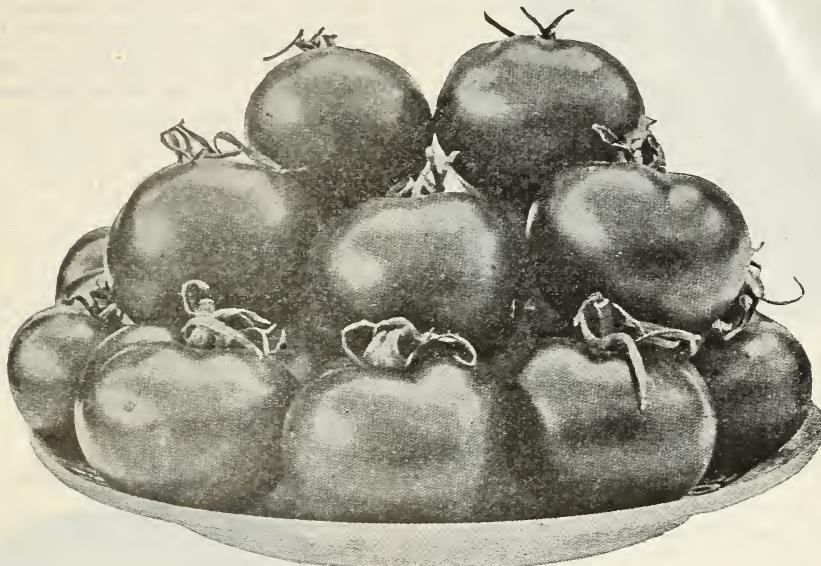
O.P. JACKSON & CO.



HOUSTON, TEXAS.

TOMATOES

One of the Best of Texas Money Crops



Ponderosa

Thousands of dollars are made each year in East Texas by truckers planting our "Quality Brand" Tomato seed. Climatic conditions and the soil of a large part of Texas makes it an ideal location for growing Tomatoes for Northern Markets, and it is a well known fact that Texas raised Tomatoes bring top prices on Northern Markets.

It is just as easy to grow good Tomatoes as it is to grow small inferior, mis-shapen and almost worthless Tomatoes grown from cheap seed.

We do not try to compete with seedsmen that handle the canners refuse, as so many do, which can be bought from canners at a "mere song" and every kind of Tomato seed under the sun is mixed in with their so-called and named strains.

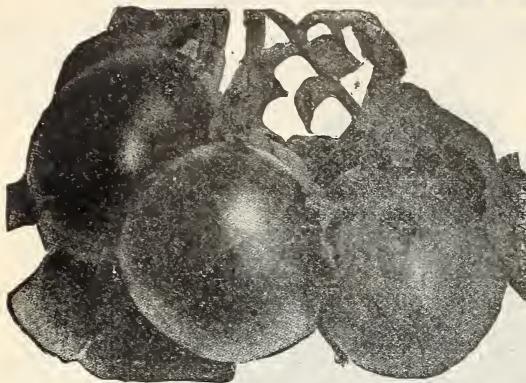
Our "Quality Brand" Tomato Seed is grown for us by reliable growers, who are artists in their line and only the choicest of Tomatoes are the seeds taken from, and our seed will stand the "acid test," so don't waste your time, labor and money by planting some inferior grade of seed when our "Quality Brand" seed can be bought for a little more money and they will insure you a good crop.

Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over rich soil, and success depends largely upon securing a rapid, vigorous and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hotbed from six to eight weeks before they can be set out of doors, which is when danger of frost is past. When the plants have four leaves transplant into shallow boxes or cold-frames, setting them four or five inches apart. Give plenty of air and endeavor to secure a vigorous but steady and healthy growth, so that at the time of setting in the open ground they will be strong and stocky. Even a slight check while the plants are small will materially diminish their productiveness. Set out of doors as soon as danger from frost is over, but before doing so harden off the plants by gradually exposing them to the night air and by the withdrawal of water until the wood becomes hard and the leaves thick and of a dark green color. Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit.

Ponderosa (Purple crimson)—Although introduced many years ago, in all that time no tomato has ever surpassed the genuine Ponderosa in size or delicious, meaty flavor. It is not only the largest but also the heaviest tomato grown. The color is a glowing crimson; shape very regular, considering its size, and it is considered by thousands of people the best table variety in existence for slicing, having but few seeds. The fruit ripens early and bears well until very late. A good tomato for home use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

Dwarf Champion (Purplish pink)—The famous Dwarf Champion tomato owes its wide popularity to its stiff, vigorous, upright growth, with fruit well above the soil, and the earliness with which it reaches maturity. In color the fruit is a purplish pink, and it is always round, smooth and symmetrical. Size medium. Table quality superior. A good shipper. Plants may be set 3 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart. One of the earliest and most profitable tomatoes grown. The dark green wrinkled leaves bespeak a strong type. It is one of the best of the so-called tree

Tomatoes—Continued



Dwarf Champion

tomatoes, and everywhere recognized as a money maker, a valuable home or market sort. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Chalk's Early Jewel (Bright scarlet)—Within a week to ten days as early as the famous Sparks' Earliana, it is even a heavier cropper, with tomatoes of larger size and sweeter flavor, while its more robust growth makes it a sure cropper. Of compact growth. Large, handsome fruits, very solid, deep through. Ripening right up to the stem without any cracks or green core. The foliage is rather open, admitting the sunlight to the center of each plant, so that all the fruits are thoroughly ripened. Flesh thick, solid, with comparatively few seeds and of sweet flavor; skin thin, but strong enough to make it a good shipper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

Dwarf Stone—Is the largest Dwarf Tomato in existence. It resembles "Dwarf Champion," in habit, but is of stronger growth and more erect.

The fruit is red; in shape and size similar to "Tall Stone," specimens weighing one pound each are quite common. The season is nearly as

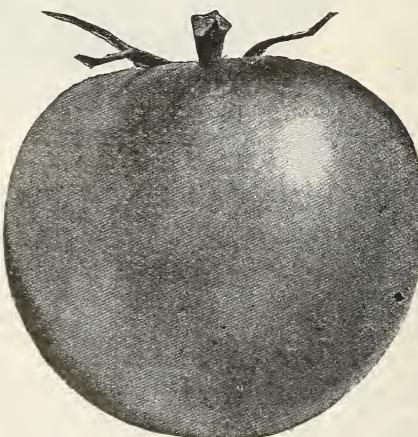


Spark's Earliana

early as "Dwarf Champion," but the fruits are twice the size of that sort. Amateurs not used to training vines, find this a splendid variety because of being Dwarf and robust. The fruits are free from cracks at the stem end; they ripen evenly, are solid and splendid quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Matchless—Large, bright red, long keeping tomato. The solid fruits are produced on strong, vigorous prolific vines. Very distinct desirable sort. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Acme (Purple) (95 days)—One of the best earliest purple-fruited Tomatoes in existence. As a shipping sort it is unsurpassed. We consider this remarkable variety the smoothest and most uniform, medium sized sort. Acme is very prolific; fruits are produced in clusters of 4 to 5, are large and free from cracks. Flesh is remarkably solid and stands long distance shipment. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.



Acme

Spark's Earliana—Early tomato of good size and flavor. Plants hardy, with rather slender open branches; moderate growth, well set with fruits, all of which ripen early. Deep scarlet color, growing in clusters of 5 to 8, of medium size, average $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

Red Pear—Used for preserves and to make "tomato figs." Fruits bright red, distinctly pear shaped and of excellent flavor. Our stock is the true pear shaped and not the larger red plum tomato often sold under this name. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

Beauty—Purplish pink in color; fruit is of large size, in clusters of four or five. It is an excellent second-early sort, and can be picked when green and the fruit will ripen afterward. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.



TURNIPS

Culture—Sow early varieties in April, in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart. Cover seed one-half inch and thin out to four to six inches in the row. Cultivate frequently. For succession, sow at intervals until the last week in May. For fall and winter crop, sow in July or August, in drills or broadcast. Use one ounce to 250 feet of drill; one and a half pounds to an acre in drills, or two and a half pounds broadcast.

Early Snowball—The earliest and most perfectly formed round white Turnip for garden use. Flesh is snowy white, solid and very mild in flavor.

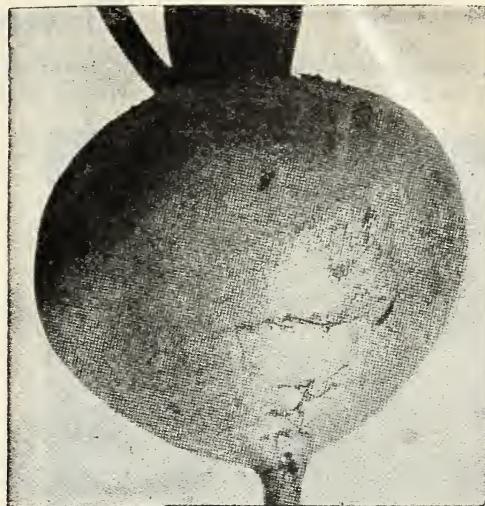
Purple Top Strap Leaf—This variety is one of the best table turnips on the market; fine grained and never stringy; of a mild flavor. It is white below, with a bright purple top; flesh is white, leaves are short, narrow and erect. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 55c, 10 lbs. \$3.50, postpaid.

Purple Top White Globe—One of the handsomest and most salable turnips; for home and market it is unsurpassed. It is a large, rapid growing sort, with globular shaped roots; flesh pure white, and the best flavored of all turnips. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 55c, 10 lbs. \$3.50, postpaid.

White Dutch Strap Leaf—A quick growing variety, suitable for forcing and early use. Flat in shape. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 55c, postpaid.

Seven Top or "Salad Turnip"—The most popular variety for winter and early spring "greens" in the South. Very hardy, growing all through the winter. Can be cut at all times, giving a supply of fresh vegetable matter at times when nothing else is available. Can be sown from August till December and in early spring. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 55c, postpaid.

Cow Horn—A long white Turnip. Grows to a large size, standing half out of the ground. Very fine in flavor and a very desirable sort. Cow Horn Turnips sown with Rape is one of the newly recommended things for green



Purple Top Strap Leaf

manuring purposes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 55c, postpaid.

Pomeranian White Globe—A very large globe-shaped Turnip. Skin white and smooth; leaves large and dark green. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 55c, postpaid.

White Egg—An early, oval or egg-shaped variety with smooth, clear white roots of medium size which grow half out of the ground. The tops are small with leaves distinctly cut. The flesh is clear white, firm, fine grained and sweet. The roots when in best condition for use are usually about two inches in diameter and about three and one-half inches long. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, postpaid.

Yellow or Amber Globe—Sometimes called Yellow Stone. Undoubtedly the most handsome of the yellow sorts. Grows to a large size, flesh very firm, fine grained and keeps splendidly, well into spring. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 55c, postpaid.

RUTABAGAS

Rutabagas are as "old as the hills" and should be planted and cultivated more than they do in this section.

The farmers are really overlooking an extra good crop that will make abundant feed for hogs, and hogs will thrive and do extra well on them, and the cost to seed an acre of rutabagas is so small in comparison to the yield that you should not let another year go by without planting at least an acre.

They do best on new land or sandy soil, sow the seed in the early fall. Cover seed one-half inch and thin out six to eight inches in rows. Cultivate frequently. Can be sown broadcast at the rate of two and a half pounds to the acre.

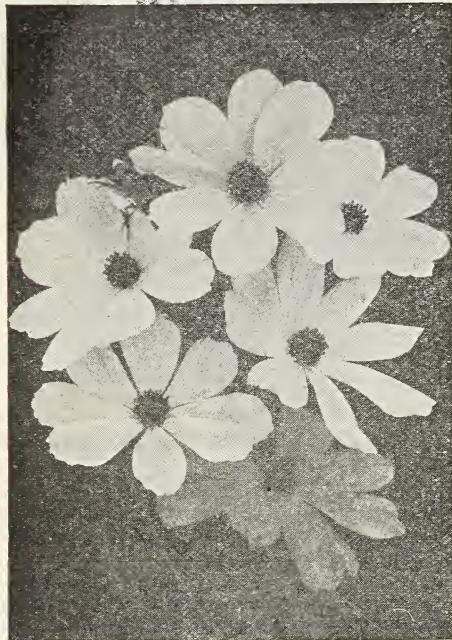
Improved American Purple Top—This is the best and most popular variety, will keep perfectly all of the winter, it is hardy, productive,

sweet and very solid, highly esteemed for both stock and the table use. Price, pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 55c, 10 lbs. \$3.50, postpaid.



O. P. Jackson & Co.'s "Quality Brand" Flower Seed

Account of the heavy demand for flower seeds, we have enlarged our flower seed department, and we are offering you some new varieties in both flower seeds and bulbs.



Cosmos

Asters (Tall Mixed)—No garden is complete without some of our beautiful mixed Asters. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c.

Alyssum—Sweet. Per pkt. 5c.

Bachelor Button—Fine for bedding or borders. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

Balloon Vine—A climbing annual. Pkt. 5c.

Balsam—A beautiful double-rose like flower. Pkt. 5c, and 10c.

Candytuft (Mixed)—Very beautiful. Pkt. 5c.

Cypress Vines—A climbing annual. Pkt. 5c.

Calliopsis—A very showy border plant. Pkt. 5c.

Cosmos—A hardy annual, with very showy blossoms. Pkt. 10c.

Castor Beans—A very tall annual, 6 to 15 feet. Pkt. 5c.

Carnation (Mixed)—Very beautiful. Pkt. 5c.

Canary Bird Flower—A beautiful climber. Pkt. 5c.

Canterbury Belle—A hardy biennial. Pkt. 10c.

Chrysanthemum—Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

Coreopsis—A beautiful bright yellow flower. Pkt. 5c.

Centaurea—A very hardy annual for foliage. Pkt. 5c.

Columbine—A hardy perennial, many colors. Pkt. 5c.

Cobaea Scandens—A half hardy climber. Pkt. 5c.

Daisy (Mixed)—Extra fine for borders. Pkt. 5c.

Daisy—Shasta. Pkt. 5c.

Datura—Ornamental annuals, very pretty. Pkt. 10c.

Evening Glory—Bloom only in the evening. Pkt. 10c.

Four O'clocks—A beautiful hardy annual. Pkt. 5c.

Globe Amaranth—A low growing hardy annual. Pkt. 5c.

Hyacinth Bean—A fine climber, with purple clusters. Pkt. 5c.

Gourds (Mixed)—Ornamental. Pkt. 10c.

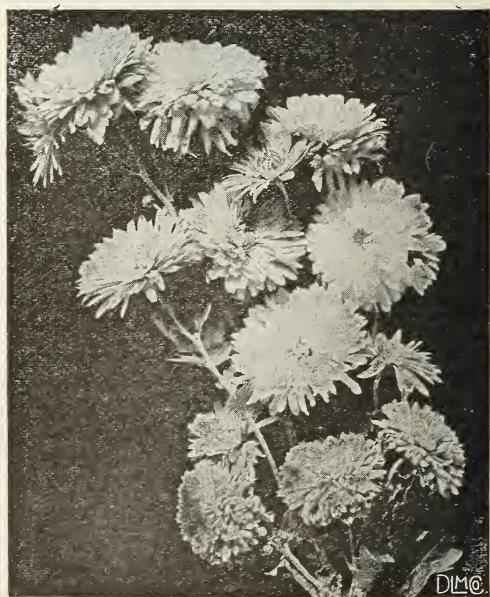
Hollyhock—Extra fine for a background. Pkt. 10c.

Heliotrope (Mixed)—Extra fine. Pkt. 10c.

Larkspur—A handsome and useful plant. Pkt. 5c.

Marigold—An annual shrubby plant. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c.

Mignonette—A very fragrant annual. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.



Chrysanthemum

DLMC



Morning Glory—A hardy climber. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Moon Flower—Large white flowers which bloom only in the evening. Pkt. 5c.

Nasturtium—Tall. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 90c.

Nasturtium—Dwarf. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 90c.

Petunia—Unsurpassed for massing in beds. Pkt. 10c.

Pinks (Mixed)—Very choice. Pkt. 10c.

Portulaca—A beautiful creeping annual. Pkt. 10c.

Phlox Drummondii—Pkt. 10c.

Phlox (Mixed)—A brilliant flower. Pkt. 10c, oz. 90c.

Poppy (Single)—The most beautiful type of poppies. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c.

Poppy (Double)—Distinct in character and color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c.

Pansy—We have all kinds. Pkts. 5c, 10c and 25c.

Sweet Peas—The most beautiful mixed

colors, from California. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, 1b. \$1.00.

Sunflower—Beautiful for the gardens. Pkt. 10c.

Sweet William—A tall plant with clusters of beautiful flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Scarlet Flax—A hardy annual, very tall. Pkt. 10c.

Snapdragon—An old border plant, very pretty. Pkt. 10c.

Verbena—Beautiful and easy to culture. Pkt. 10c.

Wild Cucumbers—A very useful climber, very unique. Pkt. 10c.

Zinnia (Mixed)—We offer something extra fine in the Zinnia line. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c.

BULBS

We carry the largest stock of fall bulbs in South Texas, and we do not list them now, as we have them only in the fall of the year. Don't buy until you get our prices on Fall Bulbs. We list elsewhere the Spring Bulbs.

TEXAS-GROWN BULBS

FOR SPRING PLANTING

Are not home-grown flower bulbs as good as imported? They are better because more suited to our climate and fresher. The La Granja bulbs have been grown specially for us on the Rio Grande; we guarantee quality and satisfaction.

CANNAS



Canna

No flower has seen such improvement recently as the Canna. Few people know the beauty

of its new varieties. It is absolutely the best bedding plant for us. Prices, 15c each, 75c for 6 and \$1.25 per doz., where not mentioned.

RED ORCHID FLOWERS

Green Foliage, Height 5 to 6 Feet

Louisiana—Flower a deep, vivid crimson, the darkest and bluest of this class and one of the largest, usually 6 to 7 inches across and with crinkly edge and silky sheen. 10c each, 50c for 6, 90c per doz.

Atlanta—Flowers so brilliant an orange red as almost to be classed as orange, a vivid flame color.

Dr. Robert Funke (Truss Flower)—These have a rich shade of scarlet, a large flower, and a large truss borne well above foliage.

Wm. Saunders (Bronze Foliage)—Height 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Flower medium size, but many on a truss and a pure vermillion red without orange streaks, rich and lovely.

King Humbert—Height, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Flowers almost as large as the largest orchid canna, 5 to 6 inches across with broad, rounded petals and large truss. Color a glowing scarlet or orange red, often streaked with gold. Growth strong and vigorous and leaf a rich red bronze. One of the finest and most popular cannas.



Texas-Grown Bulbs—Continued

ORANGE FLOWERS

Indiana—Height, 5 feet, green foliage. Orchid flower of a fiery, but velvety orange, borne high above leaves; a real Oriental or yogi color. 10c each, 50c for 6, 90c per doz.

Wyoming—Height, 4 to 5 feet. Blue bronze foliage. Orchid flowers of great size and a true orange without red, rich, strong and velvety. I consider this one of the finest bronze leaf cannas.

YELLOW FLOWERS

Mercedes—Old, but always satisfactory cannas. The flower opens like a lily with stiff petals and is 4 to 5 inches across, of a fine, bright lemon yellow with few red spots in throat. Profuse bloomer. 10c each, 50c for 6, 90c per doz.

Queen of Yellows—Flowers of a still lighter shade of yellow verging on the cream, good size, often 5 inches across, but with narrow petals. Occasionally spotted with pink.

WHITE TRUSS FLOWERS

Green Foliage, Height 3 to 4 Feet.

Moonlight—Flowers small, but good-sized truss. Creamy white. Strong grower.

PINK TRUSS FLOWERS

Green Foliage, Height 3 to 4 Feet.

Mlle. Berat—Flowers moderately large, 4 to 5 inches across, but with rather narrow petals. Large truss. Color, a deep cerise pink or faintly salmon pink. Very rich. 10c each, 50c for 6, 90c per doz.

Mrs. A. F. Conrad—Large flower over 4 inches across, very broad, rounded and overlapping petals, probably the widest petals of any canna yet on the market. Color a light, yellow pink, almost a mahogany brown in throat shading through the loveliest hues of soft, light pinks to an ecru at the edges. 25c each, \$1.25 for 6, \$2.25 per doz.

PINK AND GOLD TRUSS FLOWERS

Green Foliage, Height 3 to 4 Feet.

Venus—Truss flowers approaching the orchid in size, 4 to 5 inches across, with broad, rounded, overlapping petals, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches wide. All are combinations of pink and gold, exceedingly lovely and gay.

Alba Rosea—A most unusual and lovely canna. Flower small with stiff, narrow petals, unlike other cannas and the loveliest shade of peach blossom pink, shading to creamy white ever seen.

YELLOW AND RED TRUSS FLOWERS

Green Foliage, Height 3 to 4 Feet.

Florence Vaughan—Color, a bright yellow, spotted with red, very gay. Flower small, but fair-sized truss.

YELLOW AND ORANGE ORCHID FLOWERS

Green Foliage, Height 5 to 6 Feet.

Allemania—Large flower, 5 to 6 inches across. Color a brilliant orange spotted and flecked with an orange red. 10c each, 50c for 6, 90c per doz.

Flambeau—Same as preceding, save plants grow taller and perhaps flowers trifle larger, and the orange is more vermillion and more fiery, and the yellow is an edging around flower. One of the most striking cannas there is.

FOLIAGE CANNAS

Six to Seven Feet High.

King of Bronzes—Foliage a rich, red bronze and growth luxuriant, leaves with broad, rounded ends. Small flowers, but in trusses of fair size and pretty.

Musafolia—Height 7 to 8 feet. The tallest canna and rapid grower. Leaves a dark green, edged with purplish bronze and large, often 4 feet long. Admirable for a screen or background.

SPECIAL BARGAIN

In any large plantation, be as careful as you may, some varieties get mixed and rather than go to the expense of flowering and then transplanting, we give you the benefit of that labor in a very low price on mixed canna roots, some of which may be worth more for a single root than you pay for a dozen.

Mixed Reds, 75c per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$25.00 per 1000.

Mixed Yellows, 75c per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$25.00 per 1000.

Mixed All Colors, 60c per doz., \$3.00 per 100, \$20.00 per 1000.

MODEL CANNA BEDS

Many lovely combinations can be made for canna beds; we are ready to advise when given the conditions. Here are for a few round beds. Place a stake in center, and using, a string 24 inches long, mark out the first row, and from that the second 24 inches from the first, and a third 24 inches from second and so on. Plant the cannas 18 inches apart in the row.

Beds 2 and 3 are 4 feet in diameter, and have one center canna and 6 around it of slightly lower and contrasting cannas.

Bed No. 2, 50c.—1 Atalanta, 6 Austria.



Texas-Grown Bulbs—Continued

Bed No. 3, 70c—1 Wyoming, 6 Gustav Gumper.

Beds 9 and 10 are 7 feet in diameter and have 1 center canna, 6 in second row and 12 in outside row, each lower than others, and contrasting colors.

Bed No. 9, \$2.00—1 Prince Weid, 6 King Humbert, 12 Rubin.

Bed No. 10, \$2.00—1 Flambeau, 6 Wyoming, 12 Undine.

ASSORTMENTS

Many people would like to try an assortment of cannas, and they do not know what to select. Here are a few of our selection, one of each variety put up in a package. We have selected none that are close together, and made especially low prices.

No. 1

DOLLAR ASSORTMENT

TWELVE OLD FAVORITES

4 gorgeous reds, Pennsylvania, Joliet, Atlanta, Pillar of Fire; 2 superb oranges, Indiana, Wyoming; 2 lovely yellows, Austria, Mercedes; 2 flaming orange and yellow Allemania, Flambeau; 2 stately foliage canna, Musafolia, King of Bronzes.

No. 7
HALF-DOLLAR
ASSORTMENT

SIX LOVELY YELLOWS

Austria Burbank, Mercedes, Richard Wallace, Karl Merck, Gustav Gumper.

MEXICAN EVERBLOOMING SINGLE TUBEROSE

Polianthes Tuberosa Mexicana—These come from the high table-land of central Mexico. They have tall, stiff stems, flowers pure white, single, delightfully fragrant. They withstand all kinds of wind and weather, save hard frosts, commence to bloom in May, and are a mass of white till cut down by frost. They never blight and a mother bulb will send up from 10 to 15 flower stalks during the season. If the stalk is cut when the flower first opens and put in water, the flowers increase in size and whiteness and keep a week or ten days.

Large bulbs, 2½ to 4¼ inches circumference, 5c each, 50c per doz.

HEMEROCALLIS

Day Lilies—An old-fashioned, but always lovely flower. From a clump of tall, graceful, grass-like foliage, a stalk shoots up bearing from 5 to 15 charming, lily-like flowers. They

are perfectly hardy, thrive in sun or shade, and increase every year with little care. They are rich colored and while the flowers last but one day, new buds continue opening so that they are good as cut flowers for house decoration.

Fulva or Tawney Day Lily—Blossoms from May to July. Stalks 1½ to 2 feet high, flowers from 4 to 6 inches across, throat at heart a golden yellow, melting suddenly to a tawney orange-brown which shades lighter at the crinkled edges, and there is a fine line of yellow down the center. This color goes well with all yellow-green foliage. Large clumps of roots, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

BANANA PLANTS

Musa Orinoco—If given plenty of water, the Musa or Banana, will grow luxuriantly as far north as Chicago and New York. Of course, where there are heavy frosts, it must either be replanted every year or taken inside and protected, but its foliage is so handsome and the plants can be grown so cheaply in the Rio Grande Delta that they are worth replanting every year in colder climates.

Price.

Suckers 2 to 4 feet high, 10 to 20 pounds, 60c each, \$6.00 per doz.

Suckers 4 to 6 feet high, 40 to 60 pounds, \$1.25 each, \$12.50 per doz.

GLADIOLUS

Can be planted as late as April

Postpaid
Each Doz.

Gladiolus America, soft pink, large flower.....	\$0.15	\$1.20
Mrs. Francis King, light scarlet .07	.65	
Brencheleyensis, bright scarlet... .07	.65	
Blue Jay, dark violet blue..... .15	1.20	

DAHLIAS

Postpaid
Each Doz.

Strong Roots, double red.....	\$0.15	\$1.25
Strong Roots, double white.....	.15	1.25
Strong Roots, double yellow.....	.15	1.25

HYDRANGEA HOR-TENSIAS

Fine for pots and outdoor planting.

Each Doz.

Otaksa Monstrosa, 10-12 shoots....	\$0.75	\$8.25
Rosea, blue flowers, 10-12 shoots..	.75	8.25
Mme. Emille Molliere, pure white, extra large flowers.....	.75	8.25
By express only, not prepaid.		



“QUALITY BRAND” FIELD SEEDS



FIELD OF ALFALFA

Everyone who diversified and planted “money crops” last year are the ones that have the bank accounts today, and the results of this campaign, no doubt, will be the results of a great many more hundreds of acres planted in feed crops and etc., this coming season, and you should be among those that plant a few acres of something that will bring in ready money. In order to get best results some care should be taken in selecting your field seeds, and in offering our “Quality Brand” field seeds will state that we buy the very best field seeds obtainable, and we have installed this year at a great expense modern machinery for grading and cleaning field seeds, and these machines enable you to get the very best field seeds to be had at any price.

We are the largest field seed handlers in the Southwest, and we highly recommend to you to plant no other than “Quality Brand” field seeds.

NOTICE

We do not pay freight or express on any kind of field seeds.

ALFALFA

“Quality Brand” Fancy Lucrene

No farmer with stock can well afford to let another season go by without planting some of this wonderful species of clover. It has proven beyond a doubt that it can be raised in almost every section in our great Southwest. Fall sowing is the best, but in some sections Spring sowing will do fairly well, and it is well worth your time in putting in some, as it will be of a great benefit to your soil as well as the tons of the very finest feed you would get from same.

Alfalfa is the most talked about and most popular variety of all of the clovers and if your land has never had alfalfa on it before, we would recommend to you to inoculate your seed with Nitro-Germ, this costs very little and it insures you of an extra good crop. Sow at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds to the acre. Our high-grade alfalfa seed will run 98% purity and over, so don't go and plant some cheap seed that is full of dodder, when our “Quality Brand” high-grade seed can be bought for a little more. Price, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.30, 100 lbs. \$22.00, not prepaid.

Turkestan—This wonderful variety of seed is grown in the high altitudes of Turkestan, and its general adaptability and hardiness combined has made it quite a favorite with a great many of the Alfalfa planters. Price, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.30, 100 lbs. \$22.00, not prepaid.

BARLEY

One of the Best Forage Crops for Winter.

Barley is grown under a wider range of soil and climatic conditions than other cereals and readily adjusts itself to the natural environments under which it is placed. Barley is an early maturing cereal and the root growth is shorter and less abundant than that of wheat or oats; consequently it is necessary to sow it on land that is in a high state of fertility and cultivation. A rich clay loam seems to be preferable. Barley stools make better fall and winter grazing than either rye or wheat. Cut for hay it cures splendidly and is superior in nutrition and feeding qualities to timothy. It is so easily grown and succeeds so well throughout the South that it should be grown more extensively than it is. It can be constantly grazed during the winter and spring and is ready to cut two weeks ahead of wheat. Sow at the rate of from one and a half to two bushels per acre broadcast. Price, about \$1.50 per bu., postpaid, \$1.75 per bu.

BROOM CORN

Broom Corn belongs to the Kaffir and Sorg-hum family, and will thrive and do well on most any kinds of soils, and you should not overlook putting in at least one acre, as it is always in demand, and your nearest broom factory no doubt, will contract with you before the crop is



Field Seeds—Continued



FIELD OF SOY BEANS

planted, to take all that you will bring them and pay you "top prices" for same. Sow at the rate of 8 to 10 quarts to the acre.

Tall Evergreen—Grows about eight feet high, and produces an excellent quality of fine straight brush. Price, lb. 10c, 10 lbs. 60c, 100 lbs. \$5.00, not prepaid.

Dwarf—Grows about four feet high and the brush is of an excellent quality. Price, lb. 10c, 10 lbs. 60c, 100 lbs. \$5.00, not prepaid.

VELVET BEANS

There is no plant more valuable than the Velvet Bean, and they have been raised in Florida and other Southern States for a great many years. The Velvet Bean needs a full season of growth to get the best results, and a great many farmers let same rot and turn them under and this is said to be equal to a ton of the very highest grade fertilizer. For stock it can not be "beast," it is rich in both fat and muscle forming qualities. With a full season of growth there is no plant on our list that will furnish so much forage per acre and no plant that will improve your soil more than the Velvet Beans. If you have never planted this great forage and soil renovator, don't let another season go by without them. Plant in March to June in rows 5 to 6 feet apart, dropping one to two beans every foot, using about one peck of beans to the acre. Price, pk. \$1.25, not prepaid.

SOY OR SOJA BEANS

This wonderful bean has gotten beyond the experimental stage in our great State, and has proven beyond a doubt, one of the best crops that can be planted to renovate your soil. They will grow most anywhere and are equal, if not superior, to the Cow Pea as a soil improver. When sown in rows and cultivated they make heavier yields per acre, and superior to the Cow

Peas for feeding purposes. Sow either broadcast like peas at the rate of 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre, or in drills 3½ to 4 feet apart, using ½ bushel per acre.

Mammoth Yellow Soja Bean—This is the most popular sort and is a very heavy yielder. Pk. \$1.25, not prepaid.

Black Soja Beans—An exceptionally fine variety, and the beans are jet black, and the yield is almost as heavy as the Mammoth Yellow. Price, pk. \$1.25, not prepaid.

CHUFAS OR GROUND ALMONDS

It is really amazing how very few people really know the value of Chufus as a crop to



Field Seeds—Continued

fatten hogs and how very easily they can be raised. Chufas is a specie of ground nut, very easily grown and should be planted on every farm in Texas every year as a feed to fatten hogs on. Can be planted from April to June; cultivation to be similar to that of the Spanish Peanuts; the crop usually matures in September and can be left in the ground until time to turn the hogs in. We know of no crop that will produce as heavy crops in proportion to the quality of land as the Chufas; any lands suitable for cotton, corn, potatoes or peanuts, will make good lands for the Chufas. Make rows 2½ feet apart, dropping seed about one foot apart in rows, covering about two inches, using from one to one and a half pecks to the acre. Price, pk. \$1.75, not prepaid.

CLOVERS

PLANT CLOVERS AND IMPROVE YOUR SOIL

Japan Clover or Lespedeza—One of the most valuable Southern clovers, growing well on either rich or poor soil. On poor land it has a creeping habit; on better quality of land a bush form, making a vigorous plant, growing 12 to 18 inches high. Sow in either spring or fall about 25 pounds per acre. Harrow in to the depth of 1½ to 2 inches, according to character of soil, then roll or firm the soil in the most convenient way. Makes good grazing. Well adapted to fertilizing and soil enrichment and to prevent "washing" of hill lands. Its abundant long taproots and laterals decaying make the soil porous and leave in it much valuable nitrogenous matter to be used by the succeeding crops. Roots penetrate deeply, enabling the plant to bear severe dry spells, also bring up from the subsoil valuable plant food. Bu. (25 lbs.) \$4.50, not prepaid.

CRIMSON CLOVER

(*Trifolium Incarnatum*)

Crimson Clover as a winter cover crop—by A. H. Leidigh, Agronomist in charge of soil improvement, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station—The Crimson Clover plant is sown in the fall. It is used as a winter cover crop for orchards and fields in the South. When so used it protects the land from washing, enriches the soil and produces a crop to plow under for manure. It is also of value for hay and pasture.

Our open winters allow Crimson Clover to make growth during nearly every month. It thus uses the land at a time when it is not occupied by other crops. Corn or cotton seeded on the same fields in the spring will make a much better growth because of the fertility added and stored up by the clover. Its use is only advised in those parts of Texas where fall or winter rainfall occurs.

Crimson Clover does best on loamy soils, but it will grow on either sandy or clay soils if given proper care. On poor soil a reasonable amount of fertilizer may have to be used.

The successful way to plant Crimson Clover is to seed it on land that has just raised a cultivated crop. By so doing much labor is saved and the seed is planted before the other crops are harvested. Moisture and shallow covering of the seed are needed to start the plant. If the crop now in the land has been well cared for, the seed may be broadcasted and covered by any cultivating tools. If stubble fields or bare land have to be used, then special plowing and careful working down of the soil is necessary. It is important that such a seed bed be well firmed and in an excellent state of cultivation.

The seed should be planted in August or early in September: 15 to 20 pounds of good seed are used to the acre. Broadcasting by hand or with a hand sower is the usual method of scattering the seed. Where seeding is to be done in a corn field, it may be practical to ride a horse, so as to throw the seed out above the corn stalks. The seed should be covered about an inch deep. While it is best to sow soon after a rain, it is nevertheless possible to seed the crop in dry ground and get a stand from rain which comes later.

By using Crimson Clover on corn land the yields have been very greatly increased. To best utilize the crop it must be plowed under.



Crimson Clover



Clover—Continued

for manure. In preparing land for corn or cotton plow the Crimson Clover under at least one month before planting time. This month must then be devoted to working the bare land into a good seed bed. In case the clover grows rapidly, it may be best to plow even earlier than this, as it should be plowed under before it blooms. Where Crimson Clover is turned under the plowing, except on deep sandy land, should be as deep as any that has been given the field for some years. If the land has never been plowed deep, then plow it five or six inches deep, but not over one inch deeper than it has been plowed before. Deep sandy lands should not be plowed too deep; five to six inches is deep enough. **Lb. 25c, 20 lbs. \$4.00, 100 lbs. \$16.50, not prepaid.**

Burr Clover—This is the most wonderful of the Clovers, and it is well known in Texas, and has proven to all that have used and planted it, that it is the clover for winter. It is a wonderful soil builder, adding nitrogen to the soil for succeeding crops, adding vegetable matter, building up your live stock when they are allowed to graze on it.

It is an annual plant, coming from seed each year, furnishing the best of grazing all through the winter, and if grazing is stopped about March it will make good hay in May. However, most prefer to let it go to seed thus re-seeding the ground for another winter's grazing. In the

meantime summer crops can be grown on the same ground. Its growth is strong, even on the very poorest ground, on ground too poor for rye to get high enough to cut, Burr Clover has known to have made a growth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. An excellent plan is to sow with Bermuda grass, as it matures its seed and dies at about the time that Bermuda grass begins to grow, and when the latter is killed by frosts, the Burr Clover takes its place. When seed is used in the Burr, use 30 to 40 pounds, and when the hulled seed is used 15 to 20 pounds are required to seed an acre. Recleaned seed, **lb. 25c, 20 lbs. \$3.75, 100 lbs. \$17.00, not prepaid.**

White Clover—A perennial clover, an extra fine grazing plant for cattle, and can be grown any time from September to March. We highly recommend this on your lawns and also for pastures. White Clover is found all over the country, and does best on moist ground. If sown by itself use 12 pounds to the acre, and when sown with a combination of other clovers or grasses use much less. **Price, lb. 65c, postpaid.**

Red Clover—A perennial clover lasting for several years on proper soil, we highly recommend it for both pastures and orchards. **Price, lb. 40c, postpaid.**

Bokhara Clover—This great clover is also known as the White Blooming Sweet Clover, and is a coarse clover resembling alfalfa in appearance. As a land builder it has few equals, and if you have some poor land we highly recommend that you seed it with this great sort. **Price, lb. 55c, postpaid.**

CYCLONE SEED SOWER



This sower is guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly even and will not throw seed in an upward direction or against the operator, but direct and evenly to the ground.

Sows Clover, Alfalfa, Rye, Oats, Wheat, Millet, Turnip and other varieties of farm seeds. It will also sow fertilizers to a good advantage,

One operator can sow from 40 to 60 acres a day. Full directions with each machine. **Price, postpaid \$1.75.**

ORDER EARLY

Burr Clover



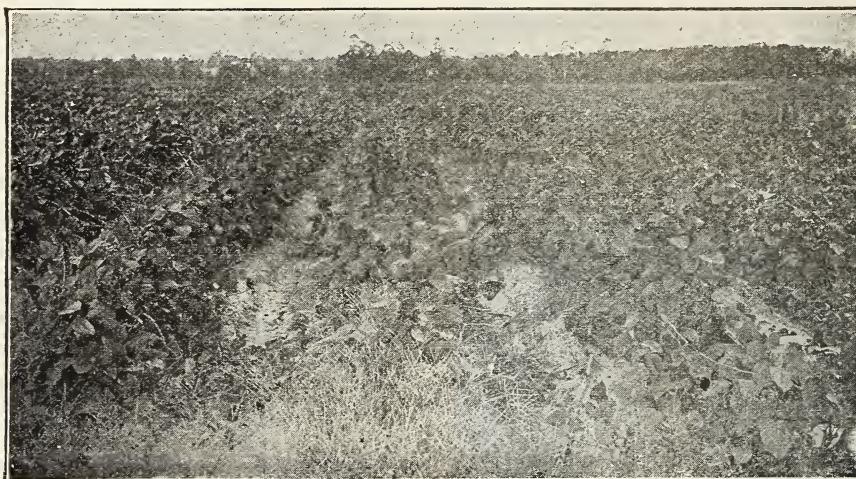
FIELD OR COW PEAS

The Great Soil Improvers. Make Poor Land Rich. Make Good Land More Productive. A Splendid and Nutritious Green Forage or Hay Crop.

Cow Peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of our soils than by sowing the Cow Peas. It is not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil, and it is really considered more economical and the best way to cut off the crop of vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop, and then turn under the stubble and roots. Even when the crop is cut off, the land is left in very much better mechanical condition, and the productiveness very much increased over what it was before the crop was grown. The Cow Peas, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crop, have the power to extract nitrogen and ammonia from the atmosphere and to store same in the vines and roots, so that, even if the crop is cut off, the land is enriched and its condition improved. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced.

To Grow for Hay—They are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality and produce the crop in so short a time. The bacon made from hogs fed on the dried peas is much sweeter and more solid, and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as if fed on corn.

For Ensilage—They are unsurpassed, being more nutritious than green corn and other crops used for this purpose. Where it is desired to turn the whole crop under as a soil producer, it is better to do so after the vines are partly dead. A good picking of the dried peas can be made before plowing under, if desired.



Field of Cow Peas

Whippoorwill—The most highly valued plant in the South for fodder and reclaiming old and worn out land, as it is a leguminous plant of special merit as a fertilizer. The old standard, popular sort, bunch in character and very early. Has brown, speckled seeds, easily gathered on account of the upright growth. The vines when fed green make the best fodder and are very nourishing. This variety is the most popular sort and yields a good crop of both fodder and peas. Two crops can be easily made in one season. When ripened the ground peas make the best cattle fattener. **Pk. 60c, bu. \$2.00, not prepaid.**

Clay Peas—Tall, erect, large, dark green leaves; stem of vigorous growth; pod large and yellow; seeds kidney shaped, medium size, cream colored; medium to late in ripening. Most desirable for enriching the soil and for furnishing a large crop of nutritious forage. **Pk. 60c, bu. \$2.00, prepaid.**

Wonderful, or Unknown—This makes an enormous growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and

growth of vine it surpasses any of the varieties of Cow Peas and it yields largely of the shelled peas. This variety should be planted not later than the end of June, in order to come to full maturity. **Pk. 60c, bu. \$2.00, not prepaid.**

Large, Black-Eyed Peas—The large, Black-Eyed Peas make a profitable crop for picking up the dry peas for sale in our market during the winter; at the same time make an excellent soil-improver, being similar in growth of vine and action of roots upon the soil to the other Cow Peas. **Pk. 90c, bu. \$3.50, not prepaid.**

Cream Peas—This is the most beautiful table Pea we have ever had the pleasure of offering our customers. It has given the best satisfaction of any variety we have ever offered for table use, and very deservedly so, as there are none that can surpass it in splendid flavor. In point of yield they double the well-known Black-Eye, command a higher price on the market cook quicker and are in every way superior to it as a table sort. It grows in bunch form. Peas are of a cream color. Write for prices.

O.P. JACKSON & CO.



HOUSTON, TEXAS.

SEED CORN



Corn and Cattle, a Winning Combination

Corn is the most important crop of any farm, little or big, and no section or State can become permanently prosperous that depends on other sections for their food supplies. The farmers of the North are always prosperous and have never been more prosperous than this year, why, because they raise big crops of corn and sell it to the farmers of the South, who did not plant enough corn, and that is why so many of the Northern farmers are riding in automobiles, they have bought them on your money. Most farmers in Texas raise enough corn to do them about six months in the year, and the balance of the time they are customers of some feed store that buys his feed stuff from the North.

This one item is the most serious trouble with the farm today in Texas, that they do not raise enough feed stuff and this puts them in the borrowing class, and the consequences are that they have to buy their feed and this money could just as easily have been saved, by planting more corn and paying more attention to the successful cultivation of same. In most all sections of our Grand State has been proven beyond a doubt, that some of the best corn can be raised and this year more corn was raised than ever in the history of the State, and those that raised it sold it at top prices, so get out of that old "rut" and plant more corn.

We pride ourselves on our pure strains of nubbed, tipped and hand-shelled seed corn, and this seed corn question is just as serious as the cultivation of it, as you cannot expect good results if you do not get good hand-shelled and selected seed corn.

It is very gratifying to us to receive the hundreds of letters that we do from customers praising our seed corn, and next year we hope to have a letter from you telling us what good results that you have gotten from our seed corn.

We recommend Texas Grown seed corn, or corn that is raised in latitudes where climatic conditions are similar to our Texas Climate.

NOTICE—We do not pay freight or expressage on Seed Corn.

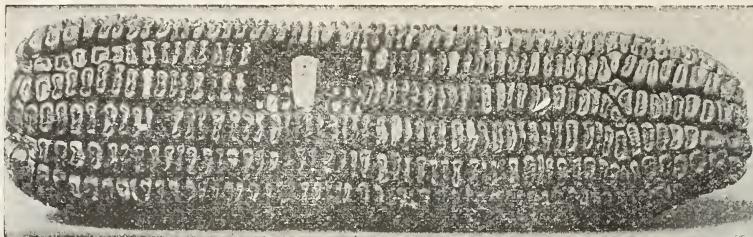
Jackson's Giant Yellow, "Texas Grown"— We wish that we had the space to tell you the results that so many of our satisfied customers have gotten from this one strain of seed corn. It is without a doubt, the very best Yellow corn that you can plant for Texas. The grains are very deep and very uniform in size. It is a sure cropper and is of the standard sort which matures

in about 110 days, the ears are rather large, usually 10 to 12 inches in length, with 16 to 20 rows to the ear. Ordinarily rough coated or dented, the stalk is rather large and low. We offer you only the hand-shelled and selected. Price, pk. 70c, bu. \$2.50, 5 bu. \$11.50, not prepaid.

Hasting's Prolific Seed Corn, "Texas Raised"— This wonderful corn is well known in Texas, and has been planted for a number of years by progressive farmers, and is one of the most prolific corns that we know of.



SEED CORN—Continued



Giant Bloody Butcher

We have been very fortunate in getting the entire crop of a Texas corn breeder of this strain, and we have something extra fine to offer you. It is much better than the ordinary run of seed corn, it being nubbed and tipped, and then too, remember that it was raised in Texas, which goes a long way in producing results as it is acclimated. The ears are medium in size, while the grains are very deep and somewhat flinty, it will produce greater results in all kinds of weather conditions, than any other kind of corn. We have only a limited amount and we would suggest that you place your order early. Price, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.00, not prepaid.

Jackson's Giant White—This is the best White Corn for Texas, and it is Texas raised, and will thrive and do well where other corns will burn up under the hot suns we have. This should be planted as a standard crop, and will mature in about 120 days. The ears are of an extra fine size and the cob is red and is comparatively small considering the size of the ear. The grains are very large, being deep, wide and thick. Usually in rows 16 to 20 to the ear. An extremely fine yielder, and the reports that we get from some people that have planted this strain are really marvelous. Price, pk. 70c, bu. \$2.50, 5 bus. \$11.50, not prepaid.

Jackson's Giant Strawberry—This is the Texas raised and is acclimated, and cannot be compared with the Northern Grown Strawberry Corn. An exceptionally fine variety for feed; it is very productive, and has very large ears of an exceptional fine quality. Price, pk. 70c, bu. \$2.50, 5 bus. \$11.50, not prepaid.

Giant Bloody Butcher—The most beautiful large grained red corn, it is an enormous yielder, and a great many of the prizes offered by The Texas Industrial Congress have been won on this variety of corn. It yields enormous ears measuring from 10 to 12 inches in length and containing from 15 to 20 rows of beautiful corn. The grains are deep and somewhat soft, and if

you have facilities for keeping the weevils from it, this is the variety for you. Price, pk. 70c, bu. \$2.50, 5 bus. \$11.50, not prepaid.

White Gourd Seed Corn—Has a very large ear measuring from 9½ to 11 inches in circumference and 7 to 8 inches in length. Often has 28 rows of kernels to the ear. Matures in about 120 days. Price, pk. 75c, bu. \$2.75, not prepaid.

Jackson's Special Tuxpan—Everyone has heard of this famous corn and is very popular with South Texas planters. It is a native of the East Coast of Mexico, and was brought to South Texas a number of years ago, and we have been very fortunate in getting the whole crop of one grower who has bred this corn up to the height of perfection. Our strain was raised in South Texas and in the section which yields the greatest amount of corn to the acre, consequently we are offering to you corn that is thoroughly acclimated. This famous corn is quite a drought resister, and is almost weevil proof, and it will grow and thrive on soils that other corns would dry up on. Should be planted as a standard crop and will make in about 150 days. The kernels are very hard and the ears are of a medium size. Price, pk. 70c, bu. \$2.50, 5 bus. \$11.50, not prepaid.

"Quality Brand" Texas Raised June Corn—We have found after some years of experience that the Native grown June Corn will thrive and do better than the Mexican grown Corn, and consequently we are not offering any of the imported Corn, as it is almost impossible to get good and pure strains of it right now on account of the trouble in that country. The seed of this strain that we offer you is originally from Mexico, and is bred up to perfection. A fair yielder and can be planted late and will make Corn where other Corn would burn up.

It is of a very strong growth and sends its roots deep into the soil and this feature makes it an excellent sort to resist the drought. Pk. 60c, bu. \$2.00, not prepaid.

O.P. JACKSON & CO.



HOUSTON, TEXAS.



Jackson's Giant White

OKLAHOMA-GROWN SEED CORN

Grown in Oklahoma—Just far enough North to be earlier than the native corn, and not far enough South to make it grow too small. There are many sections in this State where the Oklahoma grown varieties of corn do much better than the Texas varieties. This is especially true on clay soils. The Oklahoma Corn crop is very spotted, and good seed corn is very hard to secure, corn that has been hand-selected and bred for seed.

White Wonder—This is undoubtedly the very best Corn grown in Oklahoma, and in offering you this Corn we have been very fortunate in securing the output of one of the best Corn growers in that state, who has grown Corn for a great number of years and understands every feature of successful Corn raising.

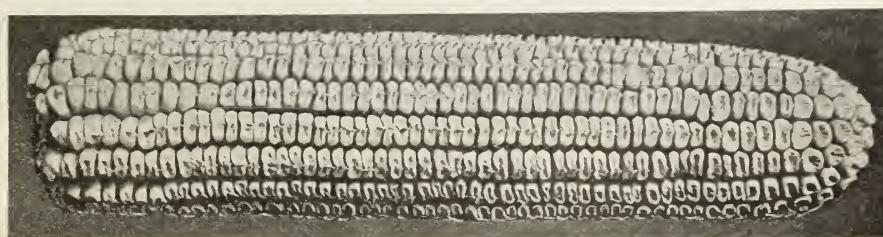
This is a large beautiful white Corn, with a medium size cob, which is white and with large grains, which are very deep.

It is medium hard and is considered a very fair weevil resister.

The yields in some section on this wonderful strain of Corn have been enormous, and those who have planted it are great "boosters" for it.

Mr. Miller of the 101 Ranch has the following to say of this famous Corn.

"We have known several seasons where this corn made 80 to 100 bushels per acre, while other varieties made from 35 to 50 bushels. After trying many varieties of corn, we find that the White Wonder gives the best satisfaction in yield and quality. It ripens at the same time as the earliest varieties, and is the only large-eared corn we know of that ripens so soon. Being a luxuriant and rapid grower, it shades the ground early in the season, thus conserving the moisture and enabling the corn to withstand the drouth. In selecting the ears for seed we have chosen them from



White Wonder



SEED CORN—Continued

stalks having broad leaves and short, heavy joints, until this has become a fixed characteristic of the White Wonder."

Pk. 60c, bu. \$2.25, 5 bu. \$10.00, not prepaid.

Hickory King—This is the largest grained and smallest cob Corn that we know of and is an exceptionally hard and almost weevil proof.

It is very early and the ears are about 8 inches in length, stalks usually has two to four ears to the stalk, consequently making it an extra heavy yielder. Makes a beautiful roasting ear, and where white corn is wanted for hominy, it cannot be excelled. **Pk. 70c, bu. \$2.50, not prepaid.**

Improved Indian Squaw—The sales on this variety in the last two years have increased wonderfully, and this is due to the fact that it is one of the best Corns that you can plant, either late or early.

One of the best Corns that we know of for ensilage; and some people have planted it as late as June and have had excellent results.

We give you here what Mr. Miller of the 101 Ranch has to say about this wonderful Corn.

"Originated by us a few years ago, we consider this the highest bred Corn in existence. It certainly combines more solid merits than any other variety in cultivation. It is a natural drought-resisting dry weather Corn. In yield,

color, size of grains, amount of fodder and extreme fine quality of the latter, it surpasses anything we have ever grown. As it is a soft Corn, it is greatly relished by all kinds of stock. The ears grown from 10 to 12 inches long and carry from ten to twenty-four rows of plump grains. The grains present a combination of colors, some are red, others yellow, some blue, and some white. It is really a most attractive Corn, either on the cob or shelled, in the crib or in the bag." The Improved Indian Squaw Corn is, to our knowledge, the quickest-maturing Corn. It is ready to gather eighty-five days after the seed is planted. Planted after wheat harvested in July, it made a fine crop. We cannot too strongly recommend this Corn, which opens a new era of prolific Corn-growing, particularly in the Southwest. **Pk. 70c, bu. \$2.50, 5 bus. \$11.50, not prepaid.**

Oklahoma Yellow Dent—Grains are of light golden yellow color and the ears are in perfect shape. They average from 9 to 12 inches in length and 7 to 8 inches in circumference. The cobs are of medium size and are completely covered with splendid deep kernels, which are moderately dented. This Corn is easy to husk and easily shelled, although the kernels adhere firmly to the cob. As perfect a type as can be had and desirable in every respect. **Pk. 60c, bu. \$2.00, 5 bus. \$9.50, not prepaid.**

NORTHERN-GROWN SEED CORN



When a quick crop is desired, Northern Grown Corn is planted, but not as a standard crop.

White Pearl—A small eared variety of Northern White Corn, and is really the leader of the Whites from the North. Makes an excellent roasting ear and matures very quickly. **Pk. 60c, bu. \$2.00, 5 bus. \$9.50, not prepaid.**

Yellow Dent—A beautiful dented variety of Yellow, which is the most popular variety of the Northern Yellow Corn. **Pk. 60c, bu. \$2.00, 5 bus. \$9.50, not prepaid.**

O.P. JACKSON & CO.



HOUSTON, TEXAS

EGYPTIAN WHEAT OR SHALLU



A valuable new grain, entirely different from wheat. Some people say it is the Egyptian Wheat or Corn mentioned in the Bible. Our growers say, "It belongs to the Sorghum family and should be planted like cane or milo, either for grain or hay. Broadcast, it makes from four to eight tons to the acre. In drills, it yields seventy-five bushels of grain per acre. The grain is white inside and has a light hull. The heads are large and heavy, the grain hanging on one side. The grain makes better bread than Maize. All stock love it, and do well on it. With milch cows it is superior to cotton-seed for milk and butter. It makes hens lay better than any poultry food. The plant grows from 5 to 7 feet tall, and produces more and better fodder than cane. It will stand more wet or dry weather than maize or cane. We don't believe there is such a thing as failure with it." Plant in drills 3 feet apart, using ten pounds of seed per acre, or broadcast, using from two to four bushels. Lb. 10c, 10 lbs. 75c, 100 lbs. \$3.00, not prepaid.

FETERITA



Field of Feterita

Is very distinct in its growth; its habit is slender and upright in both stalk and head, growing from 4 to 7 feet high, with moderately heavy foliage. It makes a very wholesome feed for all stock, and is rather sweet when the seed crop begins to ripen but does not seem to retain its sweetness after this stage. The seed is large and ripens by at least ten to fourteen days earlier and is more productive than Milo; in fact, the yield of Feterita is heavier than any other grain crop, producing as much as 50 bushels per acre under only moderate conditions. A test as to its drouth resisting qualities in comparison to other grain crops as Milo, Kaffir, Sorghum and Corn this past season demonstrated beyond question its superiority, as it produced well while the others made almost an entire failure. The feeding value of Feterita, we know by practical farm feeding that stock will flourish on its large and soft grain and even prefer it to other members of the Sorghum family. Lb. 10c, 10 lbs. 75c, 100 lbs. \$3.00, not prepaid.

Year after year the same gardeners have bought from us. Our reputation has been built on furnishing "Seeds that Grow."



GRASS SEED

No selection of pure seeds is more important to the farmer than the selection of pure Grass Seed. We offer you first-class, thoroughly recleaned Grass Seed, which may be a little higher in price than some others, but they are the cheapest in the long run. We specialize on Grass Seed, and the Grass Seeds that we offer to you we stand behind.

Special Directions About Sowing Grass—Nearly all grass seeds are very small, and will not come up or grow satisfactorily unless they are put in properly. And again, most planters will not use sufficient seed to an acre. The soil should be thoroughly prepared by deep breaking and harrowing until a smooth bed is made. After sowing the seed, very light covering should be given with brush or harrow that will not cover too deeply. If the weather is likely to be dry, the ground should be pressed over the seed, or rolled so as to bring the seed in close contact with the soil, to hold the moisture until the seed gets a start.

Bermuda Grass—Bermuda Grass has proven that it is the surest Grass for Texas that we have, and no farmer has a more valuable asset than a Bermuda Pasture, and it is surprising how few really have Bermuda Pastures, when they are to be had so very easily.

For lawns it is the only Grass that will withstand our hot suns that we have here in Texas, and as to making a velvet carpet, it has no equal. It should never be sown until the ground is thoroughly warm and all dangers of frosts and freezes are past. 8 to 10 pounds are required to seed an acre, and by using the seed, the cost is much less than by what is commonly known as "sodding," and this insures you of a good smooth stand, while sodding makes the lawn and pastures somewhat rough. Lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$7.50, 100 lbs. \$60.00, prepaid.

Johnson Grass—More farmers are planting this Grass each year, while just as many are trying to rid their farms of same, which has gotten on it by accident.

It is strictly a Grass for forage and making hay and really has no equal when it comes to hay making. It has many objectionable features about it, the depth in which the tap root penetrates the ground makes it almost impossible to eliminate when once planted on your farm. Lb. 10c, 10 lbs. 75c, 100 lbs. \$6.50, not prepaid.

Sudan Grass—This is undoubtedly the most talked of Grass that is today being grown in Texas, and the popularity that it has gained in the last two or three years has been really marvelous.

As a forage and hay crop it has features that no other Grasses have.

A great deal like the Johnson Grass in growth, appearance, but lacking the long tap root, this it has to be planted each year.

It has been grown successful in almost every section of Texas and the tonnage has been enormous. Lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.00, 100 lbs. \$15.00, prepaid.

English Rye Grass—A low growing Grass that is very valuable for lawns and pastures. Forms an even sod and grows very rapidly and in about six weeks a fine lawn can be had from this wonderful Grass. Will succeed in the shade as well as in the open and can be sown in the fall or spring. Lb. 30c, 10 lbs. \$2.50, prepaid.

Kentucky Blue Grass—Blue Grass will do well in shady spots that are cool and plenty of moisture, in this section, while in some other cities the best lawns are made from same. We



FIELD OF SUDAN GRASS

Note extreme height

only recommend it for places as named above. Lb. 35c, prepaid.

Teosinte (Reana Luxurians)—It is a native of Central America, and is one of the best Grasses known to that country. When fully developed it reaches a height of 12 feet, each seed making a plant having from 100 to 120 shoots. It somewhat resembles the Pearl Millet and like it will admit of repeated cuttings during the season. Although perennial, it will probably do better if treated like an annual; sowings to be made every season, as any plant of that luxuriance would quickly exhaust the soil if allowed to remain the second year. Plant in drills 3x3 feet apart at the rate of 3 pounds to the acre. Write for prices.

Rescue Grass—This is strictly a Grass that should be planted in the fall of the year, and should not be planted until after the summer is well past. The Grass will not begin to germinate until it gets cool and will stand all through the winter, frosts and freezes have no effect on same.

This Grass has been grown in Texas for years and should be used more generally than it really is. Lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.00, 100 lbs. \$16.00, not prepaid.

Rhodes Grass—This Grass is a native of South Africa and was brought to this country four years ago and has been successfully grown in Florida and in the last year or so the Lower Rio Grande country has taken up the culture of this Grass and the reports are very encouraging. Write for prices.



KAFFIR CORN

White Kaffir Corn—Grows four to five feet high. The stalks are covered with foliage which keeps green, and, unlike other Sorghums, the stalks are brittle; makes excellent fodder. For grain, sow 10 lbs. to the acre; for fodder, sow one bushel, either broadcast or in drills. 100 lbs. \$2.25, not prepaid.

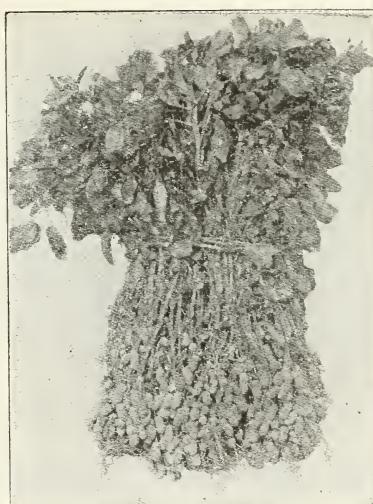
MILLET

Nothing pays better for a stockman or a dairyman than a few acres of millet. It yields a heavy crop of hay, which has a high feed value, and is a good milk producer. For hay it must be cut as the head begins to form, before blooming, as it is liable to injure stock after the seed are formed.

German Millet (Large Headed or Golden)—Our stock of seed of German Millet is grown for us by practical growers. Being a quick grower, affords a fine quality of hay in a short time. The best time to plant Millet is from March to August. Truck growers will find German Millet a valuable crop to follow Cabbage, Potatoes and other truck crops. The soil should be thoroughly broken and made smooth with a harrow. Broadcast from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels to an acre, then cover with a harrow. It should be cut for hay when it begins to show

the heads, and on good soil and favorable seasons should give a yield of 3 to 5 tons per acre. 100 lbs. \$3.00, not prepaid.

Hog, or Broom Corn Millet (*Panicum Miliaceum*)—Also called Manitoba; is grown for the same purposes for which other Millets are sown, but makes inferior hay, unless cut when very young. It however, yields enormously of seed, even 60 to 70 bushels to the acre, and this seed is very advantageously used for fattening stock. It also makes a very fine feed for poultry. Seed is yellowish white in color. It will mature in about two months from sowing the seed. 100 lbs. \$3.00, not prepaid.



Spanish Peanuts

MILO MAIZE

A non-saccharine Sorghum of high value. A sure dry weather crop, growing about nine feet high, with splendid heads which often weigh a pound when ripe. On account of its branching habit it should be planted in rows four to five feet apart; two to three feet apart in the rows.

Yellow Milo Maize—100 lbs. \$2.25, not prepaid.

RED SEED OATS

We have installed up to date machinery for cleaning and grading seed oats, and we select and get the very heaviest red seed oats that are obtainable and we take all of the small and ill formed oats from this and leave only the largest full oats. and these are our "Quality Brand" Seed Oats, and they are worth more money than the so-called seed oats. Bu. 75c, not prepaid.

PEANUTS

Spanish Peanuts are worthy of more general cultivation throughout Texas, especially in the boll-weevil district, where it will in many cases



German Millet

**Spanish Peanuts—Continued**

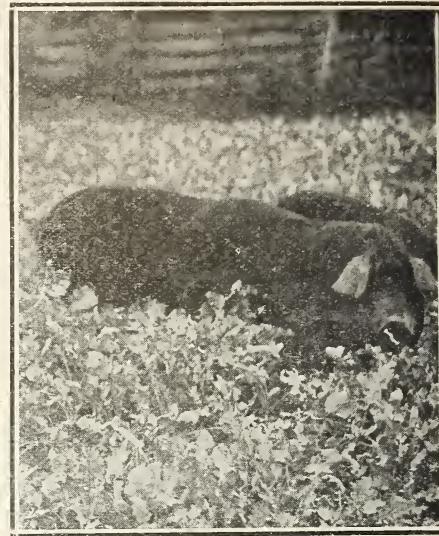
be found more profitable than cotton. The Peanut is a soil builder and renovator. If included in the crop rotation and properly handled, Peanuts are not exhaustive of soil fertility. The tops of the Peanuts make fine hay, relished by all stock, while the roots furnish rich food for both man and stock. Our best soil is one of a sandy, loamy nature, which has a red clay sub-soil, as this indicates lime, which is essential for this plant. They yield forty to one hundred bushels to the acre, according to how well the crop is managed. Peanuts should be shelled before planting, but can also be planted in the hull 16 to 18 inches apart. They should be planted from March until June, in rows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 feet apart, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart, one in a hill. Cover one or two inches. Cultivate three or four times with a cultivator, so as to loosen the earth and keep down the weeds. When they mature, pull them up, turning the roots to the sun. In bright weather they will be cured sufficiently in twenty-four hours. It requires two bushels in hull to plant an acre. Per bu. (30 lbs.) \$1.25, not prepaid.

White Virginia, or Jumbo—This is the original Peanut or pindar, as it is sometimes called. It is considered the best variety for growing South. It produces pods or shells from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, containing 2 to 3 peas to a pod. Very productive and fine for roasting; 22 pounds to the bushel. Plant three-quarters bushel to the acre. Bu. \$2.00, not prepaid.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE**A Great Big Hog Crop**

Dwarf Essex Rape is one of the most valuable forage plants, its many uses being fully considered, that has ever been introduced in Texas. It is an annual, bearing close resemblance in leaf and stalk to the Rutabaga, but both leaves and stalks are more numerous in the Rape Plant and of a taller habit or growth. It is a pasture plant, which may be eaten off by any kind of live stock, but it is pre-eminently fitted to furnish pasture for cattle, sheep and swine. Rape is one of the finest pasture crops you can plant for a quick crop. While it contains more water than some of the other plants, the dry matter of Rape is worth more as feed, pound for pound, than that of Alfalfa, Clover or Vetches. This is because Rape is very high in protein (muscle, flesh and blood builders) and in ash (which makes the bone). Thus, when Rape is pastured by hogs, which are being fattened on corn, it balances the ration, and little additional feed, such as skim milk, etc., is required.

Culture—Sow broadcast at the rate of 10 pounds to the acre during September, October and November, and then again in the spring if necessary. A common practice is to sow it with small grain, so when the grain is harvested the Rape will grow and afford fine pasture for poultry, sheep, hogs and cattle. Take, for example, the putting of Rape along with Oats



in the fall. It is ceratinly a splendid way to get an abundance of feed for practically nothing, because it really costs you nothing when you come to think about it. It is best to sow your Rape about ten days after the Oats are planted. Sow broadcast, or it could be drilled. Either way will get results. You can also plant the Rape at the same time you sow the Oats at the rate of five to six pounds to the acre. When wanted for pasture, allow eight to ten weeks for it to attain maximum growth. It grows best in cool, moist weather, and the time for sowing usually depends upon when the crop is to be used. For continued hog pasture, sow Rape early and at successive intervals. Give your hogs a treat, put down an acre or two of this flesh-making food. You really can't afford to be without it. You'll be delighted with the abundance of excellent feed that is so greatly relished by your stock, and which, by the way, you'll see here has cost you practically nothing. Lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$12.00, not prepaid.

WINTER RYE

This crop is used and sown all over the South during the fall as a forage crop. It is a very hardy crop and does best when planted from September to December. Bu. \$1.60, not prepaid.

SEED WHEAT

Macaroni—The best variety for dry farming. It not only resists the drouth, but yields a good crop when the others fail. Bu. \$2.00, not prepaid.

Mediterranean—A long berry variety that yields well, and is considered by the millers to be the best milling Wheat. Bu. \$2.00, not prepaid.



TEXAS SEDED RIBBON CANE

THE GREATEST VARIETIES OF SORGHUM EVER GROWN

The Goose Neck variety you have possibly planted, if not you have read of this wonderful variety of Sorghum. Every customer who has tried this wonderful variety is highly pleased, and on account of the increasing demand for ensilage crops, you can not find a variety of sorghum for forage that will give better returns. The superiority of this cane over Sorghum is so great that when once grown it will always be planted, either for forage, ensilage or syrup.

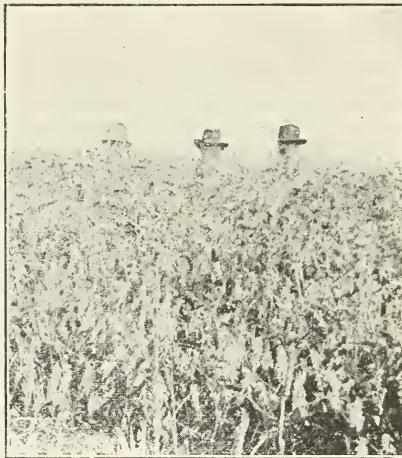
The stalks grow from 12 to 14 feet high. Cut with the foliage on and run through the mill it makes the finest ensilage for all kinds of stock. It matures early and is ready to cut and grind the latter part of August, while ribbon cane is not ready before October. The yield of molasses is from 250 to 350 gallons per acre. It will grow anywhere that Sorghum will grow. In planting, prepare the ground and cultivate the same as for sorghum. Plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Six to eight pounds of seed will plant an acre if planted in drills. Lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$10.00, not prepaid.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Every farm in Texas ought to grow Sunflowers for the seed. No farm where poultry is raised can afford to be without them. The yield on fairly good land is immense, 125 bushels

per acre being nothing unusual, and as a poultry feed to give rapid growth and fine glossy plumage there is nothing that equals it. As an egg-producing food, nothing can be better. When we say that a sunflower crop is profitable, we mean the Mammoth Russian, which produces three to four times as much seed as the common varieties. Lb. 15c, 10 lbs. \$1.00, not prepaid.

VETCHES



Field of Vetch

Hairy or Winter—Hairy or Winter Vetches are increasing in popularity wherever they are grown, and are proving to be one of the most valuable crops for fall sowing. Vetches not only give a large yield of the most nutritious hay, but they improve the condition and productiveness of the soil for the crops to follow. The forage is relished by horses and all kinds of cattle, and is very nutritious and makes fine milk-producing food. The best results are obtained by sowing Vetches with other grains, such as Oats, Wheat or Rye. The Oats or Rye help to hold the Vetches off the ground, enabling them to make better growth and making it more easy to harvest them.

If Vetches are sown alone they should be sown at the rate of forty to fifty pounds per acre. If sown with Oats or Rye, sow thirty pounds, with three-fourths bushel of Oats or one-half bushel of Rye. Lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.39, not prepaid.

SACCHARINE SORGHUMS

Plant ten pounds per acre in drills; 50 pounds per acre broadcast.

Early Orange—This variety has taller and heavier stalks than Early Amber; used largely for hay; fodder and for making syrup. 100 lbs. \$2.25, not prepaid.

Early Amber—This is the earliest sort in cultivation. Black hulled; stalks are tall and slim; makes excellent syrup. 100 lbs. \$2.25, not prepaid.

Red Top (Sumac)—The seed are much smaller than that of Orange or Amber; excellent for hay; grows from six to nine feet high and requires from ninety to one hundred days to mature. 100 lbs. \$2.25, not prepaid.



Macaaroni Wheat

O.P. JACKSON & CO.



HOUSTON, TEXAS.

COTTON SEED

Each successive season's experience convinces us more than ever, that the turnout of a cotton crop is largely dependent upon the quality of the seed planted. Many of our customers report where our fine seed was planted, it made nearly double the amount ordinary seed made, planted in the same field, at the same time and given the same care in cultivation.

This has been a very favorable season for saving cotton seed, the seed are well matured and very sound, and we have secured as usual the very best grade of seed that can be bought. We have a reputation for handling the best, and we feel sure the cotton seed we send out this season will amply uphold that reputation.

MEBANE'S TRIUMPH—We feel sure we made no mistakes in our estimate of this cotton, it has undoubtedly proved itself to be the best for Texas. From every quarter we have reports of extra large yields made from it, many reporting double the yield of other cottons; and we have not heard a planter, who planted our good seed, complain of it in any way, all have a good word to say for it. The many very favorable reports received from large planters and farmers, as well as the result of our own observation, leaves no doubts in our minds that it is entitled to the blue ribbon for being the earliest, most productive, and for yielding the greatest per cent of lint at the gin of any variety of cotton grown in Texas at the present time. Farmers who know this cotton say they would give \$5.00 per bushel for the seed rather than be without it. It is a cross between a long lint cotton and Texas Storm-Proof, has a large boll, five locks, short jointed, very prolific, and is well adapted to black waxy and prairie lands of any character; is also storm-proof, but, like the Rowden, is easily picked.

The seed we offer this season is from the same plantation we got our supply the past two years, and is grown from select Mebane seed, and has been carefully handled at the gin, under the personal attention of the grower, none but the early pickings being kept for seed, and we believe it is as fine a lot of Mebane's Triumph as can possibly be gotten. Per bushel, \$1.75, not postpaid.

ROWDEN—Culled Seed—This cotton is of Texas origin, being first raised in Van Zandt County, and is undoubtedly one of the champions of the big boll'd cottons.

In North Texas it has gained for itself such a high reputation that it is unnecessary to sing its praises, as most farmers and planters bank on it. For the benefit of those who have not yet planted any of it, we can say, it is an early, large boll variety, and as handsome a five-lock cotton as we have ever seen. It does not blow out easily; in that respect it is fully equal to storm-proof; at the same time it is the easiest cotton to pick in existence. Pickers are willing to take a less price to gather it than other cottons. The growing scarcity of labor in Texas at picking time makes it important to have a large boll'd cotton that is easily picked. The yield is most satisfactory, running much above the average. It over thirds itself at the gin, and the staple is fine, being both long and strong. Per bushel, \$2.00, not postpaid.

Spiller's Double Number Bands FOR PIGEONS



Price: 12 (6 pairs) 25c 24 (12 pairs) \$.40
50 (25 pairs) 75c 100 (50 pairs) 1.25
Discount for large quantities.

This Band is an improvement over any other double number on the market. It has large block figures, consequently more visible, and the band is as wide as it is safe for the average pigeon to wear. The figures are protected by a thick, transparent cover (not simply glazed over), making a much more durable band in

every way. The value of a colored or numbered band is determined by its visibility and durability. They are one-half inch wide.

Our Double Numbered Bands are made in the following twelve body colors: White, pink, light green, yellow, lavender, blue, gray, orange, robin's egg blue, apple green, red and brown.



THE MULFORD NITRO-GERM INCREASES YOUR CROPS AND IMPROVES YOUR SOIL

To successfully grow Alfalfa, Clovers, Cow Peas, Soja Beans, Vetches and other legumes and to improve your soil and increase your yield, Mulford's Nitro-Germ is scientifically prepared and tested for such purposes.

Nitro-Germ consists of pure tested cultures of active, vigorous nitrogen-fixing bacteria for inoculating seeds of legumes or soil.



Uninoculated Alfalfa Inoculated
(Photographed—same scale)

Plant on left not inoculated. Plant on right inoculated with the Mulford Nitro-Germ. All

other conditions identical. The contrast speaks for itself.

Prices

The Mulform Nitro-Germ is supplied for the varieties of legumes indicated at the following prices:

Postpaid	
Garden size (about $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre).....	\$ 0.50
One acre size.....	1.50
Five acre size.....	5.00

(Not returnable)

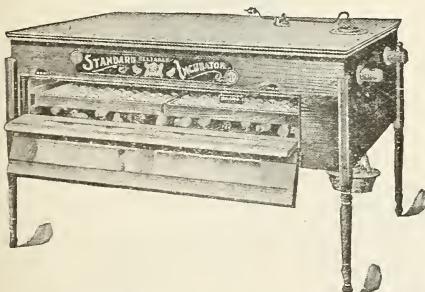
Special prices on lots of twenty-five acres or more on one order, either of one kind or assorted.

Be sure to always specify the particular legume for which The Mulford Nitro-Germ is desired, otherwise we will not know how to fill your order.

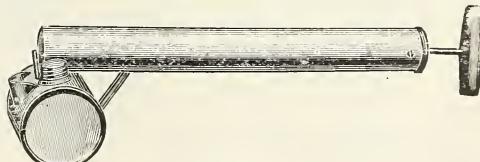
ALFALFA (Lucerne)	PEANUTS
CRIMSON CLOVER	SPRING VETCH
SWEET CLOVER	WINTER VETCH
WHITE CLOVER	Horse Beans
RED CLOVER	Velvet Beans
ALSIKE CLOVER	Perennial Peas
Mammoth Clover	SWEET PEAS
Burr Clover	GARDEN PEAS
Yellow Clover	GARDEN BEANS
Berseem Clover	LIMA BEANS
COW PEAS	Lupins
SOY BEANS	Sainfoin
CANADA FIELD PEAS	Beggar Weed and others.

Those printed in CAPITAL LETTERS can be shipped immediately from stock. The others will be prepared to order and can be supplied in a few days.

RELIABLE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS



We are State agents for the above Incubator, and this is the best, cheapest and safest machine on the market today. Besides the factory guarantee that same will give satisfaction, we ourselves stand behind it. This machine has a better record for successful hatching than any other machine. It is positively fire-proof, has an absolutely accurate regulator, and a perfect ventilation system, and it is in every way what the name signifies "Reliable." Write for our Incubator Catalogue, with prices and full description of each machine.



Pump No. 4.

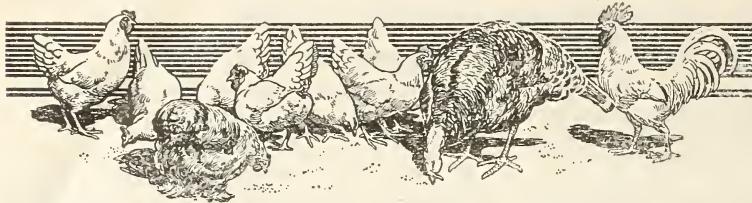
A very useful thing to have around home for spraying the hen house, stable and other out-houses. Price, 60c, postpaid.

LOWELL BLOW POWDER SPRAYER

This Sprayer is recommended by some potato growers, stock and poultry raisers to use Paris Green, London Purple, Slug Shot and Hellebore in powder form. Of strong construction and nicely finished in aluminum. Capacity, 1 quart of powder. Price 85c postpaid.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

We have all kinds of supplies for both poultry and pigeons, such as feeds and etc., and all kinds of tinware and etc., and we will be glad to have you drop us a card and tell us what you want.



Healthy birds and lots of eggs, the two big things in poultry raising, are made certain by giving

PRATTS POULTRY REGULATOR
12 lb. Pails, \$1.25; Packages 50c and 25c.

It builds up vitality, insures sound digestion, sharpens appetite and prevents disease, thus putting birds in condition for heavy egg laying or winning blue ribbons.

Pratts is the original Poultry Regulator of America and is in use by the most successful poultry raisers everywhere.

When regularly used, hens lay throughout the year.

It will prevent chicken cholera, gapes, roup, rheumatism, expel worms, prevent leg weakness and egg eating. It will greatly improve turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and guineas—insuring quick growth and keep them free from disease.



If poultry keepers would regularly spray the chicken houses, roosts, dropping boards and utensils with

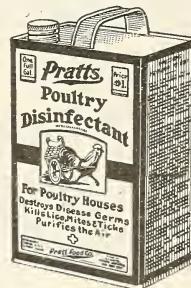
PRATTS POULTRY DISINFECTANT

only \$1.00 a gallon, most all their troubles would vanish. This great disinfectant is a real wonder-worker in the poultry yard.

Three times as powerful as crude carbolic acid. A sure deodorizer, germicide and liquid lice killer. Use it for roup, colds and other contagious diseases.

We want you to notice the price, \$1.00 per gallon, making it the lowest priced disinfectant on the market. Others of equal strength are usually sold for \$1.50 per gallon.

Half gallon 60c, quart 35c.



From gratifying experience, poultrymen have learned that the disgusting disease known as Sore Head or Chicken Pox, can be successfully treated with

PRATTS SORE HEAD-CHICKEN POX REMEDY

50c and 25c

It acts quickly, checking the spread of the contagion and curing the sores.

We guarantee a sure, rapid cure if Pratts Sore Head (Chicken Pox) Remedy is used.

Mailed postpaid on receipt of price.



Roup Fully Developed



Get rid of lice on your poultry, in nests, dust-baths, incubators, and elsewhere in a day's time by using

PRATTS POWDERED LICE KILLER
50c and 25c

Effective, non-poisonous, non-irritating. May be used wherever a powder is suitable. A splendid deodorizer.

It quickly and thoroughly kills all lice on little chicks, big chicks, setting hens and incubator chicks. It rids horses, cattle, hogs, dogs and cats of lice and destroys ticks on sheep. It destroys insects and bugs on vines, plants and flowers. A valuable deodorizer and disinfectant for all poultry houses, barns, stables and dwellings. Drives out moths from closets, furniture, carpets and clothing.

Mailed postpaid upon receipt of price.

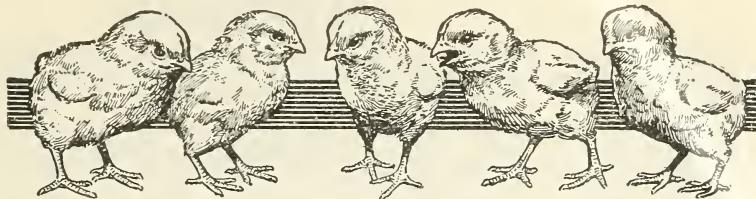


Don't let Roup cut your profits. The sure and easy "ounce of prevention" against this dangerously contagious disease is

PRATTS ROUP REMEDY
Tablets or Powder, 50c, 25c.

Quickly absorbed by the blood, purifies the system, reduces fever, allays inflammation. The safe remedy for roup, colds, catarrh and all bad weather diseases.

Mailed postpaid upon receipt of price.



When baby chicks come, keep them healthy and growing and bring even the weak ones along by feeding

PRATTS BABY CHICK FOOD

14 lbs. for \$1.00. Packages 50c, and 25c.

A largely predigested baby food for baby chicks. Guaranteed to raise every livable chick. Costs a cent a chick for three weeks. Prevents leg weakness, white diarrhoea, "pasting up" and other chick diseases.

To protect your chicks from white diarrhoea, the most destructive of all chick diseases, it is only necessary to give

PRATTS WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY 50c and 25c

in the drinking water from the first drink. This remedy has saved many dollars' worth of chicks for poultry raisers. You can depend on it.

Mailed postpaid on receipt of price.



Head lice causes the death of thousands of baby chicks every season. You can save these chicks, if you will apply

PRATTS HEAD LICE OINTMENT 25c

An unfailing and guaranteed remedy for gapes, one which acts quickly and causes the worms to be expelled

PRATTS GAPE REMEDY 50c and 25c

If used in the drinking water from the start until the chicks are four weeks old, gapes will be practically unknown and it will effect a positive cure in chicks already attacked.

Mailed postpaid on receipt of price.



Few diseases show greater fatality among poultry than chicken cholera. An unfailing remedy is

PRATTS CHOLERA REMEDY 50c and 25c

It is administered in the drinking water and will be found equally valuable for treating all digestive troubles, such as, sour crop, dysentery or diarrhoea.

Mailed postpaid on receipt of price.



More work out of your horses, more milk from your cows, fatter hogs—these are a few of the benefits which come from using

PRATTS ANIMAL REGULATOR

costs less than a cent a day per horse or cow.

This is the original and pioneer stock regulator of America. Tested thoroughly for nearly half a century, its worth is known and recognized by stock owners the world over. Always sold in a guarantee that will satisfy you or money back.

Packages, 50c and 25c.



Give comfort to horses, cows and all other live stock in fly time by spraying them with

PRATTS FLY CHASER

We guarantee it to be unapproached as a fly repellent. It has long efficiency, will not blister, remove the hair or damage the hide. Insures comfort at milking time for the cow and safety for the milker. Does not taint the milk or gum the hair. Soothing and healing on bites and sores. Has no injurious acids. Economical. Will rid dogs and cats of fleas. An effective poultry lice killer. 1 gal. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. 60c, qt. 35c.



CALENDAR

A condensed Calendar for the year, which if followed closely will greatly assist in the successful growing of many crops.

JANUARY—After carefully selecting your estimated wants for the season, mail us your order. Prepare your hot-bed in which to sow Beet, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Onion, Radish and the like, also some varieties of Flower Seeds for transplanting.

FEBRUARY—The varieties mentioned for last month may now be sown either in hot-bed or cold-frame. In hot-bed sow Egg Plant, Pepper and Tomato. Such varieties as Beet, Onion and Radish may be sown in the open ground if it has become quite warm, also Early Peas, Carrot, Parsley and Spinach, set out Asparagus and Horse-radish roots and Onion sets. Plant Potatoes and Field Corn. Sow Grass and Clover in field and lawn. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape and Alfalfa.

MARCH—This is the initial month of Spring and nearly every kind of gardening may be undertaken. Almost all the general list of vegetable seeds may be sown in the open ground with the probable exceptions of Egg Plant, Pepper and Tomato which should be started under glass. All sorts of roots and tubers may be planted in the open ground. Hot-bed plants having been previously hardened by leaving sash open at night, may be transplanted to open ground. Plant some early varieties of Green and Wax Beans as well as Sweet and Field Corn. Sow Grass and Clover for lawn and field, also Alfalfa, Cane, Millet, etc.

APRIL—Continue the good work of the preceding month and be ready for the planting of main crops, all of which may now be planted with the exception of Melon and other vine seeds. If the ground has become quite warm the more hardy varieties of Flower Seeds, also Summer Flowering Bulbs may be planted. Other plantings, for succession, of Beans, Sweet Corn and Peas of the harder class may be made during this month. When not busy at other things, prepare ground for planting root crop seeds early in May. Plant Cane, Millet, Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Mangel Wurzel Beets, etc.

MAY—After some days of warm sunshine may be sown seeds of more delicate germination, such as melons, Cucumbers, and all other vine seeds, Okra, Beans, all kinds Garden and Field Peas. Sow Celery seed, plant Mangel Wurzel and other root crop seeds, also for forage crops, Milo Maize, Jerusalem Corn, Millet, Cane, etc. Soja Beans and Velvet Beans, Peanuts. Plant June Corn, Squaw Corn.

JUNE—Make sowing of Cabbage and Tomato for late Summer, also Sweet Corn, Peas, Beans and all other vegetables, including vine seeds to come in early in the Fall. Sow Turnip. The field seeds for preceding month may be planted now, also for later season use. This is the season especially for planting June Corn, Squaw Corn, Early Northern Corn, Cane, millet, Cow Peas, etc.

JULY—Transplant Cabbage and Tomato plants, also Celery. Make sowings of Turnip and Rutabaga for late Fall and Winter use. Plant Pickling Cucumbers. It is not too late to make successive plantings of Beans, Peas and Sweet Corn. Plant June Corn.

AUGUST—Set out late Celery. Make final sowings of Turnip and Rutabaga, also last plantings of Bush Beans. On land where crops have been removed sow Dwarf Essex Rape for late pasture. Prepare ground for Fall seeding of field seeds enumerated to sow in September.

SEPTEMBER—Fall and Winter Blooming Bulbs should be started to come into bloom during November and December. Sow Corn Salad, Kale, Mustard, Radish and Spinach for Fall and Winter use. Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce and Onions may be sown for transplanting in November. Sow Alfalfa, Barley, Rye, Oats, Wheat, Rescue Grass, Bermuda Grass and Dwarf Essex Rape, Vetches and Burn Clover, etc.

OCTOBER—Sow Cauliflower, Cabbage and Lettuce for transplanting. Bulbs for Winter blooming may be planted in pots or boxes. Sow Turnip, Mustard, Kale, Spinach and Corn Salad for Winter Greens. Grass and Clover. For Fall seeding, Barley Wheat, Oats, Rye, Vetches and Alfalfa.

NOVEMBER—Continue to sow Cabbage and Lettuce. Set out Asparagus and Horseradish roots, Strawberries, Cabbage, etc. Plant all kinds of Early Spring Flowering Bulbs. Sow Alfalfa.

DECEMBER—Market gardeners have found it quite profitable to plant such varieties as Beet, Radish, and Lettuce in hot-beds for winter use as there is always a good demand for fresh vegetables during winter months. Spring Flowering bulbs should be planted not later than this month to obtain satisfactory results.

TABLE SHOWING QUANTITIES OF SEED USUALLY SOWN PER ACRE

	Weight per bus.	Quantity to sow 1 acre	Weight per bus.	Quantity to sow 1 acre
Alfalfa.....	60 lbs.	20 to 30 lbs.	Millet, Hog.....	50 lbs.
Artichoke.....	50 lbs.	4 to 5 bus.	Millet, Siberian.....	50 lbs.
Barley, broadcast.....	48 lbs.	2 to 3 bus.	Millet, Japanese.....	50 lbs.
Bean, Dwarf, in drills.....	60 lbs.	1½ bus.	Millet, Pearl or Cattail, in drills.....	5 lbs.
Bean, Pole, in hills.....	60 lbs.	10 to 12 qts.	Millet, Pearl or Cattail, broadcast.....	30 lbs.
Beet, Table, in drills.....		6 lbs.	Milo Maize, in drills.....	50 lbs.
Beet, Mangel-Wurzel.....		5 lbs.	Oats, broadcast.....	32 lbs.
Broom Corn, in hills.....	46 lbs.	8 to 10 qts.	Onion Seed, in drills.....	3 to 5 lbs.
Buckwheat.....	48 lbs.	1 bus.	Onion Sets, in drills.....	32 lbs.
Cabbage, in beds to transplant.....		¼ lb.	Onion Seed, for sets, in drills.....	50 lbs.
Carrots, in drills.....		3 to 4 lbs.	Parsnips, in drills.....	4 to 6 lbs.
Corn, in hills.....	56 lbs.	8 to 10 qts.	Peanuts,.....	22 lbs.
Corn, for Fodder.....	56 lbs.	3 bus.	Peanuts, Spanish.....	30 lbs.
Clover, Alsike.....	60 lbs.	10 lbs.	Peas, field or stock, broadcast.....	60 lbs.
Clover, Lucerne or Alfalfa.....	60 lbs.	20 to 30 lbs.	Pea, Garden, Wrinkle, in drills.....	56 lbs.
Clover, Red.....	60 lbs.	20 lbs.	Pea, Round, in drills.....	60 lbs.
Clover, White.....	60 lbs.	12 to 15 lbs.	Potatoes.....	60 lbs.
Cucumber, in hills.....		2 lbs.	Potato, Cut Tubers.....	60 lbs.
Flax, broadcast.....	56 lbs.	1½ bus.	Pumpkins, in hills.....	22 lbs.
Grass, Kentucky Blue.....	14 lbs.	3 bus.	Radish, in drills.....	8 to 10 lbs.
Grass, Orchard.....	14 lbs.	3 bus.	Rape, Dwarf Essex.....	5 to 8 lbs.
Grass, English Rye.....	22 lbs.	3 bus.	Rye, broadcast.....	56 lbs.
Grass, Red Top.....	10 lbs.	3 bus.	Salsify, in drills.....	8 to 10 lbs.
Grass, Timothy.....	45 lbs.	¼ bus.	Sorghum, or Sugar Cane.....	50 lbs.
Grass, Hungarian.....	48 lbs.	1 bus.	Spinach, in drills.....	2 to 4 bus.
Grass, Rescue.....		40 lbs.	Squash, Bush Varieties, in hills.....	15 lbs.
Grass, Bermuda.....		8 to 10 lbs.	Squash, Running Varieties, in hills.....	4 lbs.
Grass, Johnson.....	25 lbs.	30 lbs.	Tomato, to transplant.....	3 lbs.
Grass, Lawn.....	15 lbs.	4 bus.	Turnip, broadcast.....	¼ lb.
Kaffir Corn, in drills.....	50 lbs.	10 lbs.	Turnip, in drills, 1 oz. to 250 ft. of drill.....	2 to 3 lbs.
Kaffir Corn, broadcast.....	50 lbs.	1 bus.	Vetch, broadcast.....	1½ lbs.
Melon, Musk, in hills.....		2 to 3 lbs.	Wheat, broadcast.....	30 to 40 lbs.
Melon, Water, in hills.....		4 to 5 lbs.		60 lbs.
Millet, German.....	50 lbs.	40 to 50 lbs.		1½ to 2 bus.

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Cultivator-Hoes and Weeders are among the most modern tools for garden and flowers. They are light and strong and cultivate closer to plants without injuring them than any other kind of implement, leaving the soil level, loose and untrampled.

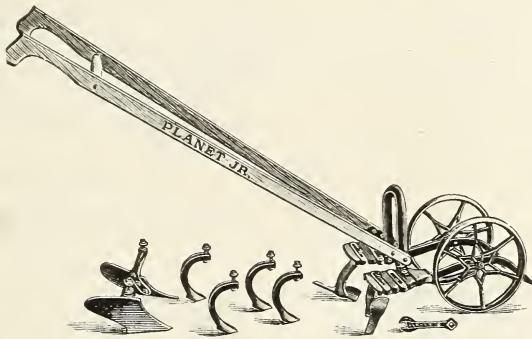
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No. 55—Five prong—4-foot handle, \$1.00.
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No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

This tool has one pair plows, one pair hoes, four cultivator teeth and a pair of leaf lifters,

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For use as a cultivator, the drill parts are removed and the tool frame substituted by changing but one bolt; it is then a perfect single wheel hoe, with a variety of tools, and a rapid change frame, with side extension for hoeing both sides of a row at one passage.

Price complete \$11.00; weight 50 lbs. As a Seeder only \$9.00; holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of seed. F. O. B. Houston.

No. 17 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe.

You can do more and better hoeing with it in one day than you can do in three days with a hand hoe. The No. 17 has a pair of 6-inch hoes, a plow and a set of cultivator teeth, an outfit sufficient for most garden work.

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You can cultivate to any depth desired, and adjust for any width. Every part is perfected to make the tool acceptable to the intelligent farmer who knows the best is always the cheapest.

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Results obtained from the use of our Fertilizers have proven beyond a doubt their superiority. They enrich the soil, improve the quality, and increase the yield.

Armour's Raw Bone Superphosphate With Potash.

(9½-2-1½)

Guaranteed Analysis.

	Per Cent.
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	9.50
Nitrogen.....	1.65
Equivalent to Ammonia.....	2.00
Potash, K ₂ O.....	1.50

This brand is a splendid fertilizer for general crops, and has been used with great satisfaction and profit. From 250 to 500 pounds per acre should be used.

Per 100 lbs., \$1.75.

Armour's Truck Special No. 2. (8-2-3)

Guaranteed Analysis.

	Per Cent.
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	8.00
Nitrogen.....	1.65
Equivalent to Ammonia.....	2.00
Potash, K ₂ O.....	3.00

This is an excellent truck fertilizer, within the reach of all. It will produce good results on all classes of truck. Use 400 to 600 pounds and up per acre.

Per 100 lbs., \$1.80

Armour's Special Cabbage Grower. (8-2-3)

Guaranteed Analysis

	Per Cent.
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	8.00
Nitrogen.....	1.65
Equivalent to Ammonia.....	2.00
Potash, K ₂ O.....	3.00

This fertilizer is made especially for some of the largest cabbage growers in the world. It produces an excellent stand with large and firm, marketable heads, and brings them to an early maturity. Cabbage, lettuce, cucumbers and cauliflower grown with this brand of fertilizer make excellent shippers and reach the market in time to get the best prices. Use 400 to 600 pounds per acre.

Per 100 lbs., \$1.80.

Armour's Strawberry Grower. (6-2-5)

Guaranteed Analysis.

	Per Cent.
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	6.00
Nitrogen.....	1.65
Equivalent to Ammonia.....	2.00
Potash, K ₂ O.....	5.00

This analysis has proven one of the best fertilizers for strawberries ever used in Louisiana, and is equally successful in the Texas fields. Best results are obtained from a use of 350 to 500 pounds per acre.

Per 100 lbs., \$1.90.

Armour's Bone Meal. Guaranteed Analysis.

	Per Cent.
Total Phosphoric Acid.....	22.00
Total Bone Phosphate of Lime.....	47.96
Nitrogen.....	2.00
Equivalent to Ammonia.....	2.43

This material is largely used by fruit and berry growers. Should be put on early to get best results.

Per 100 lbs., \$2.00.

Armour's Special Blood and Bone Mixture. (9½-2-1½)

General Analysis.

	Per Cent.
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	9.50
Nitrogen.....	1.65
Equivalent to Ammonia.....	2.00
Potash, K ₂ O.....	1.50

This is a pure blood and bone fertilizer. The plant food in same is derived from carefully selected sources and will give excellent results on cotton and corn crops. 300 to 500 pounds per acre will make your crop pay. Write for prices.

We offer you the high-grade raw fertilizer materials, which enables you to mix your fertilizers according to formulas that you may have.

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Sulphate of Potash,
Muriate of Potash,
Kainit,
Acid Phosphate,
Imported Ground Bone,
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